THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1808:

With a Description of the Plan of the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from February 26. to March 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Feb.		M.	N	In. Pts.	
26	30.5	34	50	——	Cloudy
27	30.35	40	52	——	Clear
28	30.25	38	53	——	Cloudy
29	30 1	40	55	0.04	Showers
March 1	30.3	44	52	——	Cloudy
2	30.25	44	53	——	Clear
3	30.25	41	55	——	Ditto
4	30.35	33	53	——	Ditto
5	30.46	32	53	——	Ditto
6	30.5	35	37	——	Cloudy
7	30.5	36	43	——	Ditto
8	30.45	38	44	0.03	Snow
9	30.44	32	45	——	Cloudy
10	30.42	35	40	0.02	Snow
11	30.4	34	48	——	Clear
12	30.31	31	48	——	Ditto
13	30.25	38	46	——	Cloudy
14	30.15	37	40	——	Ditto
15	30.1	36	42	——	Ditto
16	30.05	34	48	——	Clear
17	30.15	34	39	——	Cloudy
18	30.09	35	39	——	Ditto
19	29.75	34	40	0 03	Snow
20	29 7	38	39	——	Cloudy
21	29.9	36	37	0.04	Snow
22	30.15	34	37	——	Cloudy
23	30.16	34	38	0.03	Snow
24	30.19	33	36	0.04	Ditto
25	30.05	32	40	0.42	Ditto
				——	
			Quantity of Rain,	.65	

High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1808.

	Moon.	Even.
Days.	H M.	H M.
Fr. 1	5 52	6 17
Sa. 2	6 42	7 7
Su. 3	7 32	7 58
M. 4	8 24	8 50
Tu. 5	9 16	9 42
W. 6	10 8	10 34
Th. 7	11 0	11 27
Fr. 8	11 54	——
Sa. 9	0 20	0 48
Su. 10	1 15	1 43
M. 11	2 12	2 41
Tu. 12	3 11	3 41
W. 13	4 11	4 41
Th. 14	5 12	5 42
Fr. 15	6 12	6 40
Sa. 16	7 9	7 36
Su. 17	8 3	8 28
M. 18	8 53	9 16
Tu. 19	9 40	10 2
W. 20	10 24	10 46
Th. 21	11 8	11 29
Fr. 22	11 50	——
Sa. 23	0 11	0 32
Su. 24	0 53	1 15
M. 25	1 37	1 59
Tu. 26	2 21	2 44
W. 27	3 7	3 31
Th. 28	3 55	4 20
Fr. 29	4 45	5 10
a. 30	5 35	6 0

MOON's PHASES

For APRIL 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M
First Quart.	4.	5.	16. morn.
Full Moon,	10.	11.	14. afternoon.
Last Quart.	17.	5.	24. afternoon.
New Moon,	25.	7.	16. afternoon.

April 25. Princess Mary born, (1776.)

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MARCH 1808.

Description of the PLAN *of the* EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN a former number we published an address to the public respecting the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the city of Edinburgh. In this number will be found the general Plan of the Buildings proposed to be erected for that purpose, with a sketch of the Elevation intended for the range of buildings forming one side of the square shewn in the general plan.

The detailed plans of the buildings, A, contain accommodation for forty patients, with the requisite cooking-places and conveniences in each building, as likewise apartments for an under keeper and servants. These buildings are intended to be occupied by distinct classes of patients, according to their rank in life, and means of contributing to the establishment; and each class again subdivided according to the nature of their disorder.

The corner buildings, B, are proposed for the accommodation of patients of a higher rank than those occupying the large buildings, and whose disorder admits of their being indulged with a greater degree of liberty than the others.

The buildings marked C are for patients of a still higher rank than those intended to be lodged in the buildings B, and whose friends may wish them to have more extensive accommodation for themselves and servants: it is intended the patients of both these classes should have access to the garden ground to walk in, and which would be subdivided accordingly.

The buildings marked D are the house and offices at present on the ground, and purchased along with the property; it is intended they shall be appropriated as lodgings for the governor, or principal keeper; and also for the accommodation of a few particular patients, who may be boarded with him.

The small buildings, E, are the privies for the use of the patients allowed to walk in the court yard; and F is a tunnel from the pit below them, for dissipating the foul air, high enough to prevent its being offensive, round which is a passage for the keeper to each building.

This plan exhibits a greater quantity of accommodation than can be expected to be obtained for many years; it is, however, purposely so arranged, that it may with propriety be partially executed as circumstances will permit.

Pic-

PICTURE *of the Court of Session in 1704, as represented in the Sederunt Book of the Heritors and Kirk Session of the parish of* DALRY, GALLOWAYSHIRE.

THE following extract from this record, exhibits a very curious account of proceedings, in a process between this parish and the executors of a Doctor Johnston, who had, by codicill to his will, in 1639, granted the sum of three thousand pounds, towards establishing and maintaining a free grammar school in that parish.—The payment of this donation was, it would appear, resisted by a Mr Joissy, one of the executors, which brought the subject before the court.

—" Mr Joissy, and Mr Alex. Gib-
" son of Dury, one of the principall
" clerks of Session, as his friend and
" associat, took upon him most vigo-
" rously the carrying on of the plea a-
" gainst the paroch; and yet the same
" was as vigorously defended on the
" other side; and the better, that the
" right honourable the Earl of Gallo-
" way, the most considerable heritour
" of the paroch, did join with them, and
" espouse the paroch's quarrel: and,
" as ane evidence of this, without fur-
" ther dipping into the cause itself, it
" will not be unfitt to give a true ac-
" count of *a little passage* that fell
" out in the heat of the debateing of
" the cause before the Lords, which
" was as follows:

" Mr Joissy and his friends have-
" ing *so fixt some of the Lords*, that
" in every point, generally, that came
" in to be discust, they were against
" the paroch; which indeed occasion-
" ed others of the Lords to stand up
" the more vigorously to gett some
" justice done to the paroch in the
" matter; so that there was scarce a
" time that this cause came in before
" the hail Lords, either by a hearing
" in presence, or report, but, by ob-
" serving what Lords were sitting on
" the bench att the time, those con-
" cerned on either side, could, even
" befor the debate, or report, assuredly
" tell, whether the paroch would loss
" or gain, the points then to be decy-
" ded, by compearing the number of
" the Lords present, *that always stood*
" *up for Mr Joissy*, with the rest of
" the sederunt. And this, the Lord
" President, being so violent in every
" thing that occurr'd against the pa-
" roch, his Lordship knew but too
" well, when *Mr Joissy's favourites*
" were to be on the bench, and when
" they came to be in the outer-house,
" or otherways absent: And, it was
" almost still ordered so, that the
" cause was never called, or at least
" came to a voat, *but when all the*
" *Lords that were for Mr Joissy were*
" *present.*"

" However, accidentally, they have-
" ing appointed a perremptor day, a-
" bout the beginning of February
" 1704, for reporting and decyding
" in the cause, both parties concluded
" that the paroch would then gain it,
" since one of *Mr Joissy's Lords* came
" to be then absent. For, as my
" Lord Anstruther's hour in the out-
" er house was betwixt 9 and 10 of
" the cloak, in the morning; so, the
" Earle of Lauderdal, as ordinary in
" the outer-house, behooved to sit
" from 10 to 12 in the forenoon; for,
" by the 21 act of the 4 session of
" the 1 parliament of K. William and
" Q. Mary, its statu'd expressly, that
" if the Lord Ordinary in the outer-
" house, sit and reason, or voat in any
" cause in the inner-house, after the
" chap of 10 hours in the cloak, he
" may be declined by either party in
" the cause from ever voating there-
" after thereintill; yet, such was the
" *Lord President's management*, that
" so soon as my Lord Anstruther re-
" turned from the outer house at 10
" of the cloak, and that my Lord
" Lauderdal was even desired by
" some of the Lords to take his post
" in

" in the outer house, in the tearmes of " law; yet, his Lordship was pleased, " after 10, to sit and voat against the " paroch, the President, at that junc- " tur, haveing put the cause to a " voat.

" The paroch's doers, in answer to " their trust, could not but complain " of this; being founded in ane ex- " press act of Parliament. And, there- " fore, Mr John Menzies of Cambo, " Advocate, the ordinary lawier in " the cause, drew a declinator of the " said Lord Lauderdal, be James Fer- " gusone of Cairoch, for himself, and " in name of said paroch,—REPRESENT- " ING, that he being commissionate, be " the rest of the heritors, minister, " and elders of the paroch, to come " to Edinburgh, and oversee the ma- " nagement of the plea, he could not, " in discharge of his duty, omit any " thing that tended for the paroch's " interest; and being certainly in- " formt, that the right honourable the " Earle of Lauderdal, did, contrair " to the foresaid act of parliament, " sitt and voat against the paroch, af- " ter 10 a cloak, when he ought to " have been sitting in judgement in " the outer house,—the said James " Fergusone did, with all humility, " and deference, for ever decline the " the said Earle from voating hereaf- " ter in this cause.

" This Declinator being subscribed " be Cairoch, copies thereof were gi- " ven in the Lord's boxes, and the " principall to the clerk; and the " more readily, that, some of the Lords " that quarrelled the Earl's sitting and " voating, desired it to be done: how- " ever the next day, in the morning, " so soon as the Lords mett, with " closs doors, *the President and the* " *rest of the party were so high upon* " *it*, that nothing would serve, but to " disgrace all that had a hand in it; and, " my Lord Lauderdale haveing several " friends, even amongst these Lords, " that used to be for the paroch, there " was immediately issued out a war- " rand, for citing of Cairoch, Mr John " Menzies, and Alexander Guthrie, " writer to the signet, to compeir the " next day, at nine a cloak, before " the haill Lords *as criminals*: But " Cairoch, haveing by good luck ta- " ken his horse for Galloway, about " ane hour before the macer came to " his stable, to summond him, Mr " John Menzies and Alexander Guth- " rie were only cited, and did compeir " accordingly; *and the speat was so* " *high* against the paroch, and them " att the time, that they behooved to " employ all their friends, and *solicit* " *a very particular Lord* that morn- " ing, before they went to the house: " and my Lord President was so high " upon't, that when Cambo told him, " that my Lord Lauderdal, contrair to " the act of Parliament, satt after 10 " a cloak, his Lordship very unman- " nerly told Cambo, as good a gentle- " man as himself, *that it was a d—d* " *lye*: And Cambo and Alexander " Guthrie, by this od usage, expecting " imprisonment, or some harder fate, " both of them declared, that as they " were informed so they wrotte, and " were willing it were admitted to " their probation; whereupon the Lords " caused remove them, and keep them " in the custodie of macers as priso- " ners, and then call them in again as " malifactors, who stood at the bar, " and received their sentence to this " purpose:—The Lords having consi- " dered the Declinator, they find no " cause or reason for it; and appoint " and ordain Cambo and Alex. Guth- " rie, as haveing a hand in it, to ac- " knowledge the wrong, and in pre- " sence of the haill Lords to crave " my Lord Lauderdal pardon, which " they behoved to doe by a bow, and " so retired.

" The misery at that time was the " Lords were in effect absolute, for " they did as they pleased, and when " any tooke courage to protest for re- " meid of law to the Scots Parlia- " ment, they were seldom or never

" ony

" ony redress gott there, all the Lords " being still present, by which the " Parliament was so overawed, that " not ane decreit amang a hunder " was reduced."

This curious history is attested by the subscriptions of the heritors, minister, and other members of the kirk session of Dalry.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* APRIL 1808.

Tuesday, April 5th.

THE planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 11ˢ..24°..22′.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with φ *Aquarii*, a star of the 5th magnitude, situated in the Cascade. The nearest approach of their centres will be 13 minutes, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Thursday, April 7th.

The planet VENUS is at present situated in longitude 11ˢ..16°..49′, and latitude 1°..19′ south. Her declination is then 6°..23′ south, and the time of her southing 10ʰ..5′ in the forenoon.

Sunday, April 10th.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or α *Virginis*, a star of the first magnitude, at 38 minutes past 11 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, April 11th.

The *Georgium Sidus* is at present situated in longitude 7..3°..29′, and latitude 31 minutes north. Its declination is 12°..11′ south, and he comes to the meridian at 40 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, April 13th.

MARS is at present situated in 0ˢ.. 24°..59′ of longitude, and 24 minutes of south latitude. His distance from the equator is 9°..18′ north, and he comes to the meridian a little after Noon.

Saturday, April 16th.

JUPITER will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Cascade, and will pass to the south of it at the distance of 33 minutes.

Tuesday, April 19th.

The planet MERCURY will be at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise. He rises a little to the south of the eastern point of the horizon.

Wednesday, April 20th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Taurus* at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, the planet MARS will be in conjunction with the Sun.

Saturday, April 23d.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will arrive at his opposition with the Sun at 32 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, April 25th.

The longitude of SATURN is at present 7ˢ..20°..1′, and his latitude 2°.. 29′ north. His declination is 15°.. 22′ south, and the time of his southing 50 minutes past 12 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

AN improved mode of preparing Calomel has been discovered by Messrs LUKE, HOWARD, & Compʸ. Chemists. It consists in a particular method of conducting the final sublimation by fire, by which the vapour of the Calomel is thrown out into water, where it is instantly condensed into

into a white powder, having the impalpable fineness of a precipitate. The operations of grinding and levigating are thus suspended. See Phil. Mag. No. 117. p. 94.

A new method of scouring wool has been discovered by M. Allaire. The wool is dipped repeatedly in a ley of quick lime, so that the chalky earth forms an animal soap with the grease. By this means the wool is speedily and economically scoured, without changing its quality.

A new Calorimeter has been invented by Joseph Reade, M.D. A drawing and description of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 83. p. 197.

It has been found by Douett Richardott, a French agriculturist, that cattle whose stomachs have been swollen with eating grass or clover highly charged with dew, may be cured by administering the *twentieth* part of a pound of gunpowder mixed in a pint of milk.

A Society has recently been established in Edinburgh under the title of the "Wernerian Society," with a view to the advancement of mineralogical knowledge. Professor Jameson is President. For farther particulars see Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Query respecting MAJOR WEISS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF any of your ingenious correspondents are acquainted with any of the circumstances of the life of Le Major de Weiss, du Conseil Souverain de la Republique de Berne, commandant de ses Gardes, et Membre de diverses Académies Author of "Principes Philosophiques, Politiques et Moraux:" and of whom the Marquis de Chévigne has written the following lines:

Tout dans ton Livre, Weiss, me parait reuni;
J'y trouve le savoir, l'esprit, et la sagesse,
La bonte, le courage, et la delicatesse.
Puis-je encore desirer? oui; l'Auteur pour ami.

By communicating them through the medium of your valuable magazine, they will very much oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

GLOTIANUS.

On the character of the different ITALIAN *Nations.*

From Mad. de Stael's "Corinne."

IT is so true that governments form the character of nations, that in the same Italy you see remarkable differences of manners between the different states which compose it. The Piedmontese, who form a little nation by themselves, have a more military spirit than the rest of Italy; the Florentines, who have either enjoyed liberty, or had princes of a liberal character, are enlightened and mild; the Venetians and Genoese shew themselves capable of political ideas, because among them there is a republican aristocracy; the Milanese are more sincere, because the northern nations have long ago introduced this character among them; the Neapolitans might easily become warlike, because they have been united, for many ages, under a government, very imperfect indeed, but still a government of their own. The Roman nobility having nothing to do either in a military or political capacity, are naturally ignorant and lazy; but the understanding of the ecclesiastics, who have an occupation and a career to run, is much better unfolded than that of the nobles; and as the papal government admits no distinction of birth, and is on the contrary purely elective in the order of the clergy, there thence results a sort of liberality, not in the ideas but in the habits, which makes Rome the most agreeable residence for all, who have neither ambition nor power to act a part in the world.

Monthly

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

IN the end of February the mercury in the barometer stood for several days at 30.7 inches high, which is rather an uncommon circumstance.

March 2. Smelts, or *Spirlings*, appeared, for the first time this season, on the stalls of the fish-market. Cynoglossum Omphalodes, or Comfrey-leaved Hound's-tongue, is in flower in the gardens.

March 4. The Chamærops humilis, Dwarf Fan-Palm, or Palmetto, is at present in flower in the large stove of the Botanic Garden, Leith Walk, having four large bunches of bright yellow blossoms. This palm is seldom known to flower so early in the season, its usual time being June and July; but its earliness may be ascribed to its being here kept in the stove instead of the green-house, in which last it generally stands in English collections. Some plants of this species bear hermaphrodite flowers; but in this specimen all are males, abounding in pollen; so that no berries will be produced.

Having mentioned the Botanic Garden, I cannot help taking notice of the deplorable consequences that have resulted from one of the hot-houses having last summer fallen in ruins, and not being renewed owing to want of funds. In this hot-house was contained a very fine old plant of Ficus stipulata, or Trailing Fig-tree, which had been placed here nearly thirty years ago, or soon after the introduction of the species from China, and which now covered the whole back-wall of the house, so that it was perhaps the largest and best specimen of the plant in Britain. This plant, not being capable of removal, necessarily became exposed to the open air; and, as might have been expected, it has proved unable to withstand the rigorous cold of a Scottish winter, and has now (March 1808) irretrievably perished. Surely the wants of this Royal Garden must not be fully known to Government, else a pittance would be spared, even in these times of unexampled difficulty, to preserve alive the few valuable full-grown exotics which it contains. A very fine Camphor-tree (Laurus Camphora) was lately cut over, chiefly in order to avoid the expence of raising the roof of the shed in which it is contained; and as this shed is also becoming ruinous, the specimen is likely to be lost by exposure to the cold.—That such things should happen in a National Garden, solely owing to want of pecuniary aid, (for the garden is otherwise kept in most excellent order,) is certainly little else than a national disgrace.

March 6. Bignonia aequinoctialis, or Cayenne Trumpet-flower, is in blossom in Messrs Dicksons' nurseries, Leith Walk, for the first time it is believed in Scotland.

March 12. Vegetation has proceeded rapidly within these few days. The hardy perennial herbaceous plants are peeping above ground, and displaying their various vernations. The leaves of the gooseberry bush are nearly expanded, and crocuses, bulbous fumitory, and other spring plants, are coming in flower.

March 15,—20. Continued frost and slight snow-showers, with very cold S.E. winds, have almost entirely suspended the progress of vegetation. Within a few miles of Edinburgh, several fields of wheat have been cut off by the severity of the weather, especially where the land is wet, so that the ground must now be ploughed for oats, or some other crop. On the night between the 24th and 25th, a heavy fall of snow took place, and has again produced, in the country around Edinburgh, all the appearances of mid-winter.

Edinburgh,
26*th March* 1808. } *N.*

Dis-

Discovery of and Queries concerning a species of River SHELL-FISH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF I may judge from the papers on subjects of Natural History, that sometimes appear in your Magazine, you seem to possess some able correspondents in that agreeable department of science. Liberality ought to be inseparable from the mind and actions of a man of talents. And he who has a fund of observation, a faculty of retention, and an ability to explore and lay open the works of creation, should be willing to communicate the results of his labours to enquirers. Emboldened by these considerations, I come forward with a query or two respecting facts which lately presented themselves to me, and of which before I had no conception. I need hardly apologise for thus intruding upon your pages: you are, I hope, a friend to the diffusion of knowledge. Without further preface I shall proceed to my point.

You will remember, that last September was a very rainy month. I was in the country till the end of that month, and wondered at the ravages which the rivers had made during that flow of water called in this country a *speat*. I returned to Edinburgh at the end of the month, and being fond of a rural walk, I determined, that amongst the first of my peregrinations I should make one up the course of the Water of Leith, and mark what had been the consequences of the speat there. Having proceeded about a mile and a half from the village called the Water of Leith, I came to a dam for the purpose of conveying the water from its course into a mill-lead. I found the adjacent banks much in the same state as before the speat; but examining the alluvion which the river in its retreat had deposited at the foot of this bank, I was surprised to find shells lying very common, some without the fish, and others which were close and felt heavy I put in my pocket. When I came home I opened one of them, and found it full. I put another on the fire, in order to discover what appearance it would have after being roasted: when ready for ascertaining this, I found as near as I can remember the smell to be something like musty corn. I was not hardy enough to taste it, but threw it away; however, two persons to whom I shewed it chewed a small bit, and the taste was so nauseous as to make them spit it out. I shall endeavour to give some idea of its appearance: the shell resembles a large cockle in its shape, has none of the linear indentations common to the cockle, but is plain; the valves are also more elongated than those of the cockle, the polish and colour resembling a greenish coloured horn; the substance seems to be composed of laminæ, which is discovered by the irregularity of the surface. Curiosity prompted me to preserve some of them, which I have still by me. I would propose the following queries:

1*st*.—What are the different species of fresh water shell-fish?

2*d*.—Are the shell-fish in rivers different from those in lochs?

3*d*.—Have any of their habits been observed?

4*th*.—Do any fish or any river animals feed on them?

I have seen several otters which have been shot in the Water of Leith, and judging from the size and corpulency which they seemed to have attained, it is matter of wonder to me that the trout is not altogether extirpated, which however is not the case. On the contrary, I have seen them in plenty,

plenty, and at a good size, caught in the Water of Leith. Indeed I am almost certain, that if the otters which inhabit that small river had really no other food than trouts, they would have gone far to extirpate them.—As I said before, this is not at all the case; they may, therefore, feed upon the kind of shell-fish which I saw. It would be difficult to ascertain this, but not impossible. Before concluding, I must observe, that I never before saw any shell-fish on the banks or in the stream of a river. During the stay I made in the country at the period above mentioned, I had every opportunity of making discoveries of the kind; as after the great rains, one small rivulet in particular, (Biel, in East Lothian) seemed to have exported all its secrets, and left them far out of its accustomed limits. I have, however, found a species of muscle in the stomachs of perch which were caught in the small lake near Edinburgh called Lochend. They were small and black, resembling in all respects the sea muscle. The shells were whole; they must have been swallowed, not masticated, by the teeth. The gastric juice in the stomach of this fish must possess a strong dissolvent power, if we suppose that these muscles were to be digested.—At least, this fact confirms the opinion of some naturalists, that the voracity of the perch is at times so great as to make it rush upon and swallow whatever has the appearance of being edible. What is stranger, I have found black snails in the stomach of the same fish.

The mind of man is always expanding, and very simple means tend to that purpose. Therefore, I hope you will spare a page for my queries; and that some of your correspondents will communicate their observations and hints on the subject.

Edinburgh,
29th Feb. 1808. } *Alex. Henderson.*

On Poetic Character and Literary Fame.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is a general observation, that poets are poor and unfortunate, and perhaps no observation was ever more just. I question much, however, if the real *causes* of their penury and bad fortune are rightly understood, and it is with a view to explain them, that I now take up the pen to address a short essay to you and your readers on this subject. It may perhaps surprise both you and them, when I assert that poets are poor in consequence of a superabundance of riches, and that their misfortunes arrive not till after their death. A very few words will convince you, that what I maintain is perfectly well founded.—The riches to which I allude are such as fall not to the share of mankind in general, and are indeed the portion but of a very few.—They consist not either of silver or gold, neither are they composed of bank notes, East India bonds, Stock dividends, landed property, houses, jewels, or precious stones—they are infinitely more valuable to the possessor, although they very often are insufficient to procure him a dinner.—In a word, Sir, they consist of a *mental mine*, that is inexhaustible, and may be considered as possessing charms even superior to Fortunatus's purse; for while they starve, they delight; and while every thing else is at a stand, they cease not to pour out their refreshing stores, and diffuse their vivifying beams daily and hourly. To speak in less figurative language, the mind of a poet is so constituted, that, despising the little sneaking sordid arts of the world, he necessarily neglects the means that procure wealth and independence; and, dwelling on whatever is generous, noble, elevated, and refined, he continues to feast on splendid phantoms, in defiance of accumulating wants and difficulties around

around him.—In short, too proud to complain—too dignified to solicit favours—too sanguine to despair, and at all times too much occupied and delighted with his labours, he prefers living in retirement and quiet on poetry, and one humble meal a day, to exertion, bustle, pecuniary warfare and luxury throughout the year.—These, Sir, I am confident are the efficient causes of poets being poor in purse and rich in mental pleasures, beyond any other description of men, and it may puzzle even philosophers to decide which, on the whole, are the most happy.—But with regard to *Misfortune* it is quite different.

I have already said, that the misfortunes of poets, (I mean *real* poets, not versifiers,) happen not till after their death, and I conceive that little is necessary to support what is too well illustrated daily. When a poet has had the good fortune to obtain public fame, he may safely date from that period his *memorial* misfortunes, when he can no longer prevent them. He may assure himself, that with whatever labour and ease he has established his character as a poet and as a good man while living, many evidences will be produced to disprove this after he is gone, and to tarnish and obscure it; that in proportion to its former splendour will be the avidity to pull it down. Should a few careless scraps, written during the influence of bad health, low spirits, peevishness, or unguarded vivacity, have escaped his pen, and found admittance to the repositories of his acquaintance,—should the frequent and familiar communications of epistolary correspondence between friends and intimates have been preserved, or should the occasional sallies of an agitated moment have been treasured up in the memory of those who accidentally heard them in company, all will be *kindly* and anxiously brought forward, as testimonials of his *genius*, and as unequivocal proofs of his expansive mind!—Nay, should even ribaldry, indecency, or the most contemptible effusions of an unguarded moment, have disgraced his muse, and been studiously kept out of his works while living, there will be many *judicious* critics, and still more *interested* compilers, who by way of conferring additional honours on a celebrated character, will range the whole kingdom round to obtain what ought to be committed to the flames, but what they are ambitious to erect as a monument to his declining fame, and as an infamous inscription on his tombstone!—If these are not misfortunes, and such as no human precaution can prevent, I confess, Sir, I am yet to learn what the word implies.

I have been led to these observations by what, I confess, considering the prudence, good sense, and good taste of the Editor of the Scots Magazine, surprised me not a little, namely, the insertion of two poetical pieces in your last number, which I am inclined to think you had not sufficiently considered previous to their admission into your well-conducted and useful Miscellany. These pieces are announced, by an anonymous correspondent, as the production of the "immortal Burns," and no doubt this incomparable judge and critic conceived them as highly honourable to the poet's fame and character.—Poor Burns! with all the faults, and errors, of your life, there was little occasion to grub up these contemptible weeds, and plant them in your garden!—Many such could have been produced, but the humanity and judgment of former Editors consigned them to the dunghill. Judicious and cautious, however, as these Editors have been, there are others who, regardless of the reputation of an admired writer, and indifferent to the opinions of the world, think of nothing but raking together all the trash they can collect from this *unfortunate* quarter, with no other view than to put

put a few hundreds in their own pockets!—Resting on the established fame of a celebrated character; they build their hopes and expectations on the avidity of a voracious public, ready to gulp down whatever is presented to them, seasoned with the name of the Ayrshire ploughman; and for the purpose of obtaining their favourite object, pretend to be governed by no other motive than a love for the memory of the deceased, and an admiration of what they are altogether unqualified to appreciate. Such, Sir, is the fate of poets, and such are the misfortunes attached to celebrity!—what a fortunate circumstance would it be for posterity, were there a tribunal established for the protection of literary fame, and for the punishment of those whose grasping avarice blight the fair blossoms that genius has blown, in the sequestered vale of the Muses! As matters stand at present, to obtain fame is dangerous, and to be a son of Genius a real misfortune.

Atticus.

Remarks on some Observations relating to SCOTS PREACHERS, *published in the Scots Magazine for Nov.* 1807.

"Audi alteram partem."

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE waited long in confident expectation of seeing some one better qualified, and more interested than I am, undertake to rescue a highly respectable class of individuals from the aspersions of your correspondent "Theophilus," published in your Miscellany for November, (entitled, "An Answer to Candidus:") but as no person has yet entered the lists, I have been induced to trouble you with the following remarks.

"Theophilus" professes to shew, that the probationers for the ministry have no claims whatever upon the sympathy of the public, and that it is entirely in their own power to remedy all the inconveniencies incident to their situation. To expose the absurdity and temerity of both these propositions, to the conviction of every candid and unprejudiced mind, a few observations will suffice.

The scope of "Theophilus's" argument to establish the first of these propositions, namely, "that of all classes in the community, expectant clergymen have the least reason to complain,"—is the following: "That the poorer they are, the nearer they approach to the real character of evangelical ministers; that the profession of Christianity is made a tool of to procure a competent portion of this world's goods:—and that the probationers of the ministry, who testify any anxiety to obtain a living in the Church, are wolves in sheeps' clothing, and consequently the repeated disappointment of their hopes is the just reward of their *perfidious* hypocrisy."

Such is the sum and substance of this argument.

In the present artificial state of society, no fact appears more unquestionable, than that some suitable provision, or adequate means of support, is absolutely necessary to obtain respectability, or secure the esteem of our fellow-citizens.

Contempt is the certain and unavoidable consequence of abject dependence. However bright, therefore, the character, or however splendid the talents of the preacher, if he be doomed to poverty and dependence, the influence of his instructions must be proportionally limited. Nothing is more consonant both to reason and scripture, than that "the labourer is worthy of his hire, and, that they who preach the gospel ought to live by the gospel."

Besides, do not all the labour and fatigue which they have surmounted, to qualify themselves for announcing to us the gospel of peace, demand our gratitude and support? Do not their in-

indefatigable pains and toils, by night and by day, for a dozen of years at an University, to promote our eternal interests, entitle them at least to legal and adequate remuneration? That they cannot, in general, be actuated by interested motives, is abundantly evident, from this consideration; that the same time, expence, and exertions, employed in any other profession, would have justly entitled them to expect a far superior degree of wealth and affluence.

"Theophilus," it appears to me, has been peculiarly unfortunate, in his attempt to blast the justly-earned reputation of a highly useful and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, to whom, and to the establishment of parish schools, the natives of Scotland are principally indebted, for the pre-eminence they enjoy, among the nations of Europe, in learning, industry, and virtue.

But how does T. establish his second proposition, that "expectant clergymen have it in their own power to remedy all the inconveniencies incident to their situation?" "If they are real Christians," (T. is extremely incredulous on this subject,) "he would persuade them to commence their ministerial labours as soon as they are qualified." Is T. so ignorant of our Church establishment, as not to know, that a preacher of the gospel cannot commence his ministerial functions until he is invested with a charge, or regularly inducted to a living? "If his hearers cannot furnish him with food and raiment," continues T., "let him work with his hands; and if he is in want, let him apply to his Great Master." Though I am no "stipend hunter," I must confess all this is "very unintelligible" to me; but were I to hazard a conjecture, I would presume, that T. intended that the clergy should be fed with "manna from heaven!" a discovery which would no doubt gratify some of our west-country landholders, and might even make a conspicuous figure in the preamble to an Act of Parliament.

It is evidently impossible, that the candidates for the ministry, labouring under invidious exclusion, and manifold discouragement, should be able to bestow that undivided attention on the studies and qualifications essentially requisite for those, who are "rightly to divide the word of truth." To have such an order of men amongst us, (as is judiciously remarked by Mr Simplex, who had the merit of introducing this subject to the public notice in your Miscellany for April 1807,) without adequate provision, employment, or friends, is degrading to our National Church, and the most infallible method of undermining her respectability; and, finally, exposing her to the contempt of the public. It is, in fact, an anomaly in Church Establishments. Neither the Episcopal Church in England nor Scotland, confer holy orders, without the certainty of immediate provision: and even the dissenters from the Establishment, aware of the absurdity of licensing men to preach the gospel, without either provision or employment in the way of their profession, give immediate appointments to their preachers on obtaining a licence. And would it be believed, that the Church of Scotland alone, so eminent for the general knowledge and personal respectability of her members, should be so blindly inattentive to the interest of those who are hereafter to support her dignity, and guide our children in the paths of eternal felicity, when we of this generation shall be laid in the dust! Shall our reverend Professors of Divinity, from a mistaken principle of philanthropy, be more sedulous in patronizing Foreign Missions—Foundling Hospitals—and Magdalen Asylums, than in ameliorating the condition of those, on whom the moral and religious character—the present and future happiness of ourselves and our posterity depend? Shall they evince more anxiety

ety in procuring situations of trust and confidence, for half-reclaimed prostitutes, and the "very dregs of the community," to the exclusion of the more deserving; than in forwarding the views and promoting the interests of those, who, after long and laborious exertions, have qualified themselves for the arduous and important office of the ministry of the gospel.

Would not the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland be more laudably and usefully employed, in devising means for supporting their probationers in a suitable manner?—a measure which stands recommended on the immutable principles of justice and equity!

The splendid monuments reared by public beneficence, to promote the comfort of the orphan—the lame—the blind—and the insane; as they are the glory of our country, and our age, need not my tribute of admiration and of praise; but with regard to the pernicious tendency of some other of our charitable institutions, on which so much money has been expended, I cordially concur in opinion with your correspondent Mr S. Institutions which encourage a mother to forsake her child, when it most demands her fostering care, are certainly of equivocal utility; and as an enlightened philosopher of the present day has judiciously observed, "The prevention of an occasional child-murder from false shame, is dearly purchased by the sacrifice of the best feelings of the human heart."

The observations of Candidus respecting the probable utility of Magdalen Asylums, have not operated conviction on my mind, though his candour and moderation are certainly deserving of praise; but your limits forbid enlarging on this particular topic.

With regard to Foreign Missions, and the money squandered thereon, we have but one opinion, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that, notwithstanding all the exaggerated news-paper accounts of their success, it cannot be disguised, that they have *totally failed*. "The Hindoo and the Chinese in the bosom of civilization," have been as inflexible to the efforts of a thousand missionaries, as the African and the American in the barren desart: nor can any thing but failure and disappointment be prognosticated, while the missionaries testify more anxiety to procure followers to the ignorant theories, and scholastic dogmas of a sect, than converts to the religion of the New Testament.

Were but the half of the money annually expended in this hopeless service, applied to the important purpose of establishing a fund for supporting the regular probationers of the Church, it would sufficiently remedy this palpable defect in our National Establishment.

But the Church of Scotland, though not overflowing in wealth, has no occasion to have recourse to any such extrinsic expedients for the support of her own members. She is fortunately possessed of abundant means within herself, of accomplishing this desirable object, and I trust that the period is not far distant, when some eligible mode of wiping away this stain of our National Church shall be submitted to the competent courts.

The plan proposed by Candidus, (See Scots Mag. for August 1807.) for employing the preachers of our Church, by establishing missions in the Highlands of Scotland, with salaries of fifty pounds per annum, appears to me liable to many objections. The inadequacy of the provision;—the refusal of the landed proprietors, even to furnish the reasonable "accommodation of a plain house to live in, a place of worship, with as much ground, during their incumbency, as will maintain a horse and two cows," (see Appendices to the Sermons preached before the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in 1792-3, &c.) together with the almost

most insurmountable obstacle of acquiring a competent knowledge of the Celtic tongue, essentially necessary to all who would successfully embark in this rugged task; are circumstances sufficient to render nugatory the best-concerted scheme for accomplishing this object.

The establishment of missionary ministers in those parts of the Highlands and islands, where they are most peculiarly needed, and the general dissemination of the Bible in the Gaelic language, form primary and legitimate objects in the plan of the "Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge," and the prosecution of this laudable undertaking may be safely confided to the judicious management of the directors.

Having occupied so much more of your room than I intended, but which I trust the importance of the subject will justify, I conclude with suggesting the propriety of an application to the legislature, (if necessary,) for empowering the church to appropriate the *vacant stipend*, as a fund for supporting her junior members;—and that the preachers residing within the boundaries of each presbytery in Scotland, in cases of vacancy, be appointed by the presbytery, in regular rotation, to supply the vacant parishes with a sermon *every Sunday*, until clergymen be formally inducted to the livings.—Thus the preachers of the gospel would be occasionally employed in the way of their profession;—the members of the church would never be under the necessity of leaving their own parishes without sermon, to supply those that may be vacant, and the stipend would be devoted to more useful and beneficial purposes, than the secular appropriation of the titular, or the guzzling of a bench of magistrates!

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

A BORDERER.

Feb. 11*th* 1808.

Account of the rising out of the Sea of the Island of SANTORINI.

Concluded from page 117.

ON the 9th September, the two isles, the white and the black, in consequence of each increasing in breadth, began to join, and to form only a single body. After this junction, the south-west extremity of the isle increased no more, either in length or height, whilst the eastern extremity continued very sensibly to increase in length. Of all the openings of which I have spoken, there were now only four which threw up fire. Sometimes smoke issued with impetuosity, from them all together, sometimes only from one or two, sometimes with noise, and sometimes without, but almost always with hissings, which might have been taken for the sounds made by the different strings of an organ, and sometimes for the howlings of wild beasts.

12*th September*.—The subterraneous noise, which seemed likely to be less violent, from being divided thro' these four openings, never was either so frequent or so dreadful, as this and the following days. The great shocks redoubled, and like the discharge of a great and numerous artillery, were heard ten or twelve times in twenty-four hours; and a moment after, there issued from the great mouth, stones of an enormous bulk, red as fire, which fell at a considerable distance in the sea. These great shocks were always accompanied with a thick smoke, which flew to the sky, in the figure of waves, and which, when it dispersed, scattered every where great clouds of ashes, some of which were conveyed so far as Anasi, twenty-five miles distant from Santorini. I had the curiosity to collect some of these ashes; they appeared of a colour between white and black. I threw some of them, which had the figure and grain of fine powder, into the fire, to see what

what effect they would have; but they produced only a slight effervescence, without emitting the least flame.

18*th September.*—There was an earthquake at Santorini, which did no damage. The isle increased remarkably in consequence, as well as the fire and the smoke, which on this day and the following night formed new passages to themselves. Never till now, had I seen so many fires together, nor heard such loud reports: their violence was so extraordinary, that the houses at Scaro were shaken. Amid a huge mass of thick smoke, which appeared a mountain, we heard the crashing of an infinity of little stones, which sounded in the air like great cannon balls, and then fell back upon the isle and into the sea with a crash that made us all tremble. The little Camneni was often covered with these flaming stones, which made it shine all over. The first time that we saw this great blaze of lights we believed, on account of the proximity of the two isles, that the fire had passed from the one to the other. We were mistaken; it came only from stones covered with sulphur, which were all extinguished in less than half an hour.

21*st September.*—The little Camneni was likewise all on fire. After one of those furious shocks of which I have spoken, there rose three great flashes, which in the twinkling of an eye traversed all the horizon of the sea. At the same instant, all the new isle was so violently shaken, that half of the great orifice fell in; and there were burning rocks of prodigious size which were pushed to the distance of more than two miles. We all believed that this last violent effort had finally exhausted the mine. Four days of calm and tranquillity, during which we saw no appearance of fire or smoke, helped not a little to strengthen us in this opinion; but we soon found ourselves mistaken.

25*th September.*—The fire resumed all its fury, and the isle became more formidable than ever. Amid the almost continual shocks, which were so violent, that two persons speaking could scarcely hear each other, there came on one so tremendous, that it made us all run to the churches. The great rock on which Scaro is built tottered, and the doors of all the houses were violently opened.

To avoid useless repetitions, I shall content myself with saying here, that every thing went on in the same manner during the months of October, November, and December 1707, and January 1708, no day passing, that the great furnace did not play at least once or twice, most commonly five or six times.

10*th February* 1708.—There was at Santorini a very strong earthquake. In the night, there was a much weaker one, which made us judge by the experience of the past, that our volcano was preparing for us some terrible scene. We had not to wait long. Fire, flames, smoke, prodigious shocks, all was horrible. Rocks of tremendous size, which till then had scarcely appeared above the surface of the water, raised suddenly their vast body, and the boilings of the sea augmented to such an excess, that though we were in a manner accustomed to all this uproar, there was not a person but was struck with horror. The subterraneous roarings no longer came on by intervals; they lasted day and night, without interruption. Flashes came out from the great furnace five or six times in a quarter of an hour, with shocks, which by their violence, by the quantity and bulk of the stones which flew out, by the shaking of the houses, and by the great fire that appeared in broad day, (which we had not till now seen,) surpassed all that had preceded.

The 15th of April was remarkable among the other days by the number and fury of these terrible shocks, so

that

that, for a long time, seeing nothing but fires, burning smoke, and great masses of rock filling the air, we believed that it was all over, and that the isle was blown up. It was not so, however; only half of the great orifice had again fallen in, but in an instant became higher than before, being repaired by a heap of ashes and of large stones.

From this day to the 23d of May, the anniversary of the birth of the isle, every thing continued nearly on the same footing. What I particularly remarked was, that the isle grew always in height, and scarcely at all in breadth. The great orifice, or the great furnace, rose very high, and from its fabric being cemented by melted substances, which I believe to be sulphur and vitriol, there was gradually formed as it were a great paste.

After this, all was insensibly mitigated. The fire and the smoke diminished; the subterraneous thunders became tolerable; their bursts, though always frequent, were no' longer so dreadful.

On the 15th July I executed the design which I had long entertained, of going to take a near view of the New Isle. The day was fine, the sea calm, and the fires very moderate. I engaged in this party his Lordship Francis Crispo, our Latin Bishop, and some other ecclesiastics, who had the same curiosity with myself. For that purpose we took care to supply ourselves with a little vessel, of which the crevices were well stopped up. As we had agreed to land if possible, we made sail direct for a part of the isle where the sea did not boil, but where it smoked greatly. Scarce had we entered into this smoke, when we felt ourselves seized with a stifling heat.—We put our hand into the water and found it burning. Yet we were only five hundred paces from our landing point. As there was no possibility of pushing further on this side, we turned towards the most distant point of the great orifice, and that by which the isle had always grown in length. The fires which burned there, and the sea which was boiling, obliged us to take a long circuit, and after all we felt heat. On our way I had leisure to observe the space which there was between the New Isle and the little Camneni. I found it greater than I believed, and judged by the eye, that a galley in full sail might pass even through the narrowest places. Thence we went, and landed at the great Camneni, whence we could examine, without much danger, all the real length of the isle, and particularly the side which we had been able to see from Scaro. The isle might be then two hundred feet in its greatest height, a mile and more in its greatest breadth, and about five miles in circumference.

After having continued for an hour and more examining all things, we again took a desire to approach the isle, and to attempt one other time to land at the place which I mentioned under the name of the White Isle.—This place had not increased for many months, and never had we perceived either fire or smoke. We were at the distance of near two hundred paces, when, putting our hand into the water, we felt that the nearer we approached, the warmer it became. We sounded. The whole cord, 95 fathoms long, was spent without finding the bottom. While we were deliberating if we should advance or return, the great orifice began to play with its accustomed noise and impetuosity. To complete our distress, the wind, which was fresh, blew upon us the great cloud of ashes and smoke which issued from it. We were happy that it brought nothing else. To see us after this torrent of ashes, which had covered us completely, there would have been room for laughter, but none of us felt any inclination that way. We thought only of making off as fast as possible, which we did in good time. We were

were not a mile and a half from the island, when the tumult began again, and threw into the place which we had quitted a quantity of inflamed stones. Besides, when we landed at Santorini, our mariners made us remark that the water had carried off almost all the pitch of our vessel, which threatened to open on all sides.

During the time that I remained at Santorini, which was from the 15th August of the same year 1708, the isle continued to throw out fire, smoke, and burning stones, always with a great noise, but much less than that of the preceding months. From my departure to this day, 24th June 1710, when I write this, I have received many letters from Santorini, and have put questions to a great number of persons who came from it. According to the account they give, the isle is still burning, the sea in the neighbourhood is always boiling, and it does not appear that this is likely very soon to cease.

Account of the Mode of conducting the Pearl Fishery in CEYLON.

(From Cordiner's Description of Ceylon.)

THE pearl oysters on these banks are all of one species, and of the same regular form, but of different qualities and denominations, from the nature of the ground to which they are attached, and the appearance of curious zoophytes which adhere to the outside of the shells. The shape of the oyster is an imperfect oval, pretty nearly the same as that of a cockle, about nine inches and a half in circumference, with a segment, cut off by a straight line at the hinge or point of union at the valves. The body of the animal is white, fleshy, and glutinous. The inside of the shell is brighter and more beautiful than the pearl itself; the outside is smooth, unless when covered with corals, sponges, and other marine productions.

On one bank, the oysters are found with a zoophyte on the outside of one of the shells, apparently of the class of sponges: it grows in general in the form of a cup or wine funnel; sometimes one edge turns in, and winds round in a spiral form. It completely shades the oyster, and is called by the natives *coda*, from its resemblance to a talipot leaf, which is the common umbrella of Ceylon. The oysters of another bed are rather of a smaller size, and have a red substance on them which resembles the spittle which follows the chewing of the betel-leaf, and has given them the name of *coda pakkachippy*, or betel oyster. These two classes are considered as producing the most beautiful and most valuable pearls. Many of them are quite plain and unincumbered with exterior loads: others have trees of coral on them five times their own weight: others sponges of fibular and branching forms, full of small holes. A large cluster of young oysters is sometimes brought up, with one old one in the midst of them. They are attached firmly to the rocks, or to one another, by a bunch of hair: and are sometimes swept about by the waves, in chains or clusters, adhering to one another, or to pieces of rock. It is certain, however, they have a locomotive power; this is determined by the microscope: a number of young oysters which, when taken from the parent oyster, had the appearance of small sand, were placed on the receiving-glass, and were seen to stretch out what is commonly denominated the beard, and to draw themselves along by it, with almost incredible ease and rapidity.

The apparent quantity of oysters on the banks varies considerably at different seasons. Sometimes the waves at one season bury immense colonies of them in the sand; and those of the other, acting in a contrary direction, bring them again to view.

The

The pearls are most commonly contained in the thickest and most fleshy part of the oyster, contiguous to one of the angles of the shell, close to the hinge. An oyster, in general, contains several pearls: one has been known to produce a hundred and fifty, including the seed or dust pearls; and one hundred oysters have been opened without yielding one pearl large enough to be discernible, while the substance of the animal remained undecayed.

About half past six or seven o'clock, when the rays of the sun begin to emit some degree of warmth, the diving commences. A kind of open scaffolding, formed of oars and other pieces of wood, is projected from each side of the boat, and from it the diving tackle is suspended, three stones on one side, and two on the other. The diving stone hangs from an oar, by a light country rope, and slip knot, and descends about five feet into the water. It is a stone of fifty-six pounds weight, of the shape of a sugar loaf. The rope passes through a hole in the top of the stone, above which a strong loop is formed, resembling a stirrup iron, to receive the foot of the diver. The diver wears no clothes, except a slip of calico about his loins: swimming in the water, he takes hold of the rope, and puts one foot into the loop or stirrup on the top of the stone. He remains in this perpendicular position for a little time, supporting himself by the motion of one arm. Then a basket, formed of a wooden hoop, and net-work, surrounded by a rope, is thrown into the water to him, and into it he places his other foot. Both the ropes of the stone and basket he holds for a little time in one hand. When he feels himself properly prepared, and ready to go down, he grasps his nostrils with one hand, to prevent the water from rushing in, with the other gives a sudden pull to the running knot suspending the stone, and instantly descends: the remainder of the rope fixed to the basket is thrown into the water after him, at the same moment: the rope attached to the stone is in such a position as to follow him of itself. As soon as he touches the bottom, he disengages his foot from the stone, which is immediately drawn up, and suspended again to the projecting oar, in the same manner as before, to be in readiness for the next diver. The diver, in the bottom of the sea, throws himself as much as possible upon his face, and collects every thing he can get hold of into the basket. When ready to ascend, he gives a jirk to the rope, and the mundue who holds the other end of it hauls it up as speedily as possible. The diver at the same time, free of every incumbrance, warps up by the rope, and always gets above water a considerable time before the basket. He presently comes up at a distance from the boat, and swims about, or takes hold of an oar or rope, until his turn comes to descend again, but he seldom comes into the boat until the labour of the day is over. The basket is often extremely heavy, and requires more than one man to haul it up, containing besides oysters, pieces of rock, trees of coral, and other marine productions.

The manner of diving strikes a spectator as extremely simple and perfect. There is no reason to believe that any addition has been made to the system by Europeans; nor, indeed, does there appear the smallest room for improvement.

When a young diver is training to the business, he descends in the arms of a man completely experienced in the art, who takes great care of him, and shews him the manner of proceeding; and the pupil, at first, brings up in his hand a single oyster, a stone, a piece of coral, or a little sand, merely to shew that he has reached the bottom.

Many of the divers are trained to the business by diving for chaneques, which are found in more shallow water.

I observed with attention the length of time that many of the divers remained under water, in the depth of seven fathoms. Some of them performed the dip within the space of one minute, others came up in one minute and twenty seconds. Some gentlemen who have frequently superintended the fisheries, and accompanied the divers to the banks, consider one minute and a half as the longest period that any diver remains under water. Other gentlemen, who are willing to allow the greatest latitude, say that they certainly never knew a diver exceed two minutes.

In ground richly clothed with oysters, a diver often puts upwards of one hundred and fifty into his basket at one dip; but when the oysters are thinly scattered, he as frequently collects no more than five.

The men, after diving, generally find a small quantity of blood issue from their nose and ears, which they consider as a favourable symptom, and perform the operation with greater ease and comfort after the bleeding has commenced. They seem to enjoy the labour as a pleasant pastime, and never murmur nor complain, unless when the banks present a scarcity of oysters; their fatigue is then the same, and their profit is greatly diminished.

There are two divers attached to each stone, so that they go down alternately; and the one rests and refreshes, while the other plunges. The period allotted to the operation of diving, continues from five to six hours. When three hundred boats are anchored on the banks, fifteen hundred divers may be supposed to descend every minute. The noise of their going down prevails without interruption, and resembles the dashing of a cataract.

At many fisheries, upwards of two millions of oysters have been brought on shore at one time; and, from the simple manner of division, all counted and appropriated in less than half an hour.

One boat has been known to bring to land, in one day, thirty-three thousand oysters, and in another, not more than three hundred. This difference proceeds chiefly from the state of the banks. But the dexterity of the divers is likewise distinguished by the quantity of oysters which their labour produces.

Adventurers on a small scale open the oysters at the time they buy them, or the following morning; and the larger pearls are picked out of the fleshy part by a sharp pointed knife, with which the oysters are opened. Some do not think it worth the while to preserve the substance of the oysters. Others spread them out to dry on cloths in the sun, after which more pearls are found; and when the oysters have mouldered into dust, the seed pearls are easily separated from the sand.

In the common way, on the large scale, the oysters are allowed to remain in heaps for ten days after they are brought on shore; that time being necessary to render them putrid.

In some of the palisades, within which the oysters are deposited, there are four square spaces, paved and inclosed by brick walls, about a foot in height, for the better preservation of the pearls. These compartments communicate by four uncovered drains of various descent, with a small path in the centre of the inclosure, so that whatever pearls are swept away by accidental rains, or the washing of the oysters, are carried into this cistern, and none can be lost. Where there are no pavements of the above description, the oysters are heaped in double mats, spread upon the sand, within the palisades, at the gate of each of which a constant guard is kept, for the prevention of thefts. But notwithstanding all the vigilance which can be used, pilfering prevails through the different scenes of the fishery, in end-

endless variety. The divers, the boatmen, the persons employed in washing the oysters, and sifting the sand, leave no expedient untried to accomplish frauds. Even the persons employed as a check upon the labourers, have been known to attach a viscous substance to the end of their canes, and extract from the washing troughs valuable pearls, with the very instrument used to punish such delinquencies.

When the oysters are in a state sufficiently decayed, and fit to be washed, a portion of them is thrown into a canoe, fifteen feet in length, three feet broad, and three feet deep. The canoe is filled with salt water, in which the oysters are allowed to steep for twelve hours, to soften their putrid substance, and disengage it from the maggots which float upon the surface, and are easily thrown out. From twelve to fifteen naked coolies are ranged along the sides of the canoe, which is a little elevated at one end, so as to allow the water to run off when it is full. The oysters are taken up, one by one, the shells broken from one another, and washed in the water. The stench proceeding from the canoe, during this operation, is the most nauseous that can ever be experienced; and a person who is led there merely by curiosity, does not remain long near it. The labourers and overseers, however, from habit, become insensible of the smell, and prosecute their business without expressing any disagreeable sensations. Those shells which have pearls adhering to them, are thrown to one side, and afterwards handed to clippers, whose business it is to disengage the pearls from the shells by a forceps and hammer. These pearls, called otto-mottoo, imperfect and deformed as they are, have been generally estimated at forty pagodas per pound, and at this fishery sold for sixty-four. The roundest and best of them are rendered fit to be strung with other pearls. Many of them answer for setting in pins and rings. The rubbish is mixed with the sand-pearl, and sold to make chunam for the palates of the inhabitants of China This part of the produce of the pearl fishery is sufficient to pay the wages of all the servants and labourers, and other incidental expences attending the concern. When all the shells are thrown out, the slimy substance of the oysters, turned into mud, remains mixed with sand and small fragments of shells at the bottom of the canoe. The dirty water is lifted off in buckets from the lower end of the canoe, and three or four men move up the rotten stuff or sand with their hands from the lower end, and prevent the pearls from being washed down; which sink to the bottom, and are kept back by raised pieces of the wood, left in hollowing out the canoe. The large pearls are then distinctly seen, and the whole of the stuff taken from the canoe and the bag, is spread on coarse cloths to dry in the sun.

After the sand is dry, a great many hands are employed in sifting it, and picking out the pearls. The large ones being conspicuous, are easily gathered; but the separating of the small and diminutive, is a work of considerable labour. Great numbers of women and children resort to Condaatchy to be employed in this service; and though their wages are small, they work willingly with the hope of accidental plunder.

After the pearls are separated from the sand, washed with salt water, dried and rendered perfectly clean, they are sorted into classes, according to their sizes, by being passed through ten brass sieves or saucers full of round holes. The saucers are apparently all of one size, but made so as to go within one another. They are distinguished into numbers, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, and 1000. This is a kind of ratio to estimate the value of the different sizes of pearls, and probably the distinguishing numbers,

bers, in some measure, correspond with the quantity of holes in each bason. These completely occupy the bottom of the vessel; and as they increase in number, necessarily decrease in size. The pearls are thrown in a promiscuous heap into the uppermost sieve, which being raised a little and shaken, the greater part of them pass through into the second sieve, and only those remain which exceed a large pea in size. The second sieve is shaken in the same manner; the pearls that remain in it are of the size of a small pea, or grain of black pepper.—The quantity of pearls gradually increases as the size diminishes. Those which fall through the tenth saucer, (No. 1000,) belong to the class of tool or seed pearls, so called from the smallness of their size.

I saw this operation of sorting the pearls performed with the produce of seventeen thousand oysters, which only weighed three quarters of a pound, and was contained in a vessel smaller than a common soup plate. Out of that quantity there were not found two perfect pearls, either of the first or second order. About twenty or thirty pearls remained in their saucers, but almost all of them were slightly deformed, rugged and uneven. Of the smaller sizes many were round and perfect.

The pearls of the largest dimensions being most costly, and considered as emblems of greatness, find a ready sale among the rich natives of the Nizam's dominions, the country of Guzerat and other parts of the Indian peninsula.

The finest annee pearls, from the size of the sieve No. 30. to that of No. 80, which make most beautiful necklaces, are sent to Europe.

A necklace of the value of 3000 pagodas, (or 1200l. Sterling,) could not be procured at this fishery. The renter kept up the prices as long as he could, and at last carried his pearls to Madras.

It is generally understood that those of the smaller sizes are most in demand in Russia, Germany, France, and England.

A handsome necklace of pearls, smaller than a large pea, costs from one hundred and seventy to three hundred pounds Sterling. But a very pretty necklace of pearls, about the size of a pepper corn, may be procured for fifteen pounds. The former sells for one guinea each, the latter at eighteen pence. When the pearls dwindle to the size of small shot, they are sold at a very trifling price.

The smaller sorts are sent to the markets of Hydrabad, Poona, Guzerat and Mysore; in which last mentioned, pearls of a yellow tinge are preferred to those of a pure white, being considered as having arrived at greater maturity, less liable to fade, and retaining their lustre to a longer period. The refuse, and lower orders of all the pearls turn out to good account in the China market, where those of superior value cannot be sold. The tool, without any intermixture with other classes, does not sell for more than seven or eight pagodas per pound; and this is said to be the most profitable to carry to the Chinese by whom they are eaten when pounded into powder, and sometimes scattered like spangles on their clothes.

Account of a Tour thro' the Highlands, and other parts of Scotland, in May and June 1807.

(This Tour, which appeared first in the Farmer's Magazine, contains so much to interest the general reader, that we conceive its insertion may be acceptable.)

LEFT EDINBURGH on the 28th of May, and took the Stirling road by Linlithgow. The fields in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh are mostly occupied in raising greens, pot-

pot-herbs, and fruits, or in pasture. This seems to be the common and most profitable system of economy in the neighbourhood of every great city. An abundance of dung is necessary to produce the common culinary vegetables; and milk and butter are articles which always meet a ready market in a crowded population.

The general appearance of this part of Mid-Lothian, on leaving Edinburgh, is rather flat, with a gradual rise to the westward. On the other hand, a few detached eminences, of no great height, diversify the prospect. The whole is adorned with plantations, and interspered with gentlemen's seats and villas in well-chosen situations. The soil of the fields we passed, seemed mostly to consist of a strong black or clay loam, enclosed and subdivided with thriving thorn hedges into pretty large divisions, which appeared to be in a high state of cultivation. The wheat crops, which occupy a large proportion of this tract of the country, had a very promising look, some few instances excepted. Those fields in sown grass were, I think, more irregular; in some places having the appearance of a weighty crop, in others very indifferent. The practice of drilling beans, or peas and beans together, is generally adopted, though several fields were sown in the broadcast way.—Few of these bean fields were in so clean and husbandman-like a state as might have been expected, considering the fine weather during the preceding fortnight, a great many of them being considerably advanced, without having got a first hoeing. The operation of hoeing, when circumstances admit, ought not to be delayed much longer than the young plants have got fairly above ground. Beans, being an early sown crop, must lye a considerable time under the clod; and the native weeds of a more hardy nature will soon overrun and choke them if not kept under by the hoe.

The situation in which the fallows were lying, was very irregular; one field in particular, on the right-hand side of the road, of considerable extent, was overgrown with grass, and other weeds resembling an indifferent corn crop. There were four ploughs going upon it to very little purpose; for, instead of crossing the ridges, they were just reversing the furrows, consisting of a stiff clay soil. After crossing the water of Almond, a field of oats, in a fine soil and situation, appeared quite covered with weeds, where something of a very different nature might have been expected. Some large fields of peas on the left looked clean and thriving. Near Linlithgow, the fields are divided into more minute portions. A heavy shower came on a little before we got to Linlithgow, and deprived us of the enjoyment of the beautiful rural scenery this fertile district presents on every hand. The venerable remains of the palace and cathedral command the attention of every traveller.

From Linlithgow to Falkirk, the face of the country is agreeably diversified with rich fields, uplands rising with an easy swell, and elegant mansions surrounded with woods both natural and planted. The soil is a rich loam under a masterly style of cultivation. The enclosures are uniformly formed with thorn hedges, which, in the low and sheltered situations within our view, were in a very thriving state, and in many places neatly trimmed. The quality of the soil may be pretty accurately ascertained, from the state of the hedges which intersect it. When these are thick, flourishing, and of quick growth, it may fairly be inferred that the soil is good.—When they are thin, stunted, and overgrown with moss, they afford a certain indication of a poor, cold, or barren soil. The wheat crops, particularly in the low-lying grounds, were rich and luxuriant, perhaps too much so, to ensure a good return, should the spa-

season prove wet and showery. In the more bleak and elevated exposures, they did not show such a full flush of blade. In general, however, this crop looked well hereabout; and the like observation will apply to the other crops in this district.

The Carse, or low grounds along the side of the Forth, exhibit a beautiful scene of rich culture; but as this tract lies at a considerable distance from the road, any certain conclusion could not be drawn respecting the state of the crops. A thick drizzling rain having come on as we drew near Falkirk, prevented us from enjoying the surrounding scenery to advantage. It was the market day at Falkirk, and the street was thronged with a crowd of people.

From Falkirk to Stirling the road continues through the same rich tract of country. The fertile carse grounds on the links of the Forth, with the windings of the river, and the Ochil hills rising to a great height in the back ground, presented a fine variegated scene as we proceeded along.—Immediately on leaving the town of Falkirk, the road crosses the canal, under an arch of sufficient span for the breadth of the road. As the canal goes up the vale of Carron, a number of locks are in view; but we had not the fortune to see any vessels passing at the time, which would have rendered the scene more interesting. The village of Carron, where the very extensive iron works are carried on, is on the right, which is almost enveloped in a cloud of smoke. St Ninians, a populous and thriving village, where some considerable tanworks are established, was viewed in our road to Stirling, after crossing the rivulet of Bannockburn, so famous in Scottish history.

The situation of Stirling much resembles that part of the Old Town of Edinburgh adjoining the castle, being built on the ridge of a rock, having a considerable declivity to the south-east. The castle occupies the summit of the rock, and has been the scene of many a hard contest between contending kingdoms and parties in former times. The prospect from the ramparts is one of the richest that can be imagined; but a heavy rain falling at the time, gave us little opportunity of enjoying it.

After leaving Stirling, and crossing the Forth, we took the road for Dumblane, up the water of Allan. A high wind, accompanied with heavy rain from the westward, contracted our view of the Vale of Forth above Stirling within very narrow limits.—Along the banks of the Allan, up to Dumblane, the fields appeared to be under a regular course of cultivation; but the soil becomes lighter and less fertile as we advanced. Several fields, however, carried good crops of grain and sown grass; and we observed some pastures in very good order along the road-side, on both sides of the river. Dumblane is a town of considerable antiquity. The houses, in general, have a decayed appearance, several of them being covered with thatch. The ruins of the cathedral show it to have been at one time a fine building. A part of it is still used as a place of public worship.

From Dumblane the road ascends, in an oblique direction, along the high grounds on the eastern bank of the Allan. We left Dumblane early on the morning, with a keen piercing wind from the north in our faces.—During the night, a shower of snow had whitened the higher summits of the Grampians; and the whole country had the appearance of being almost a month later than the tract we had traversed the preceding day.—The soil is cold, poor, and barren, and the general appearance of the country bleak and wild. Agriculture, however, is pushed a considerable way up the hills; and the line of demarcation, where sterility maintains her ground, and art and industry extend

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their influence, is strongly delineated, The brown and rugged face of nature forms a striking contrast to the green surface produced by the hand of cultivation. The hedges, the plantations, and natural-grown trees, are poor, starved, shrivelled plants.—Some level meadow-ground lies along the sides of the Allan, which might receive great benefit from straightening and embanking the course of the stream.

On gaining the summit of the rising ground which divides Strathallan from Strathearn, an extensive and varied prospect lay before us. To the eastward there was a wide stretch of level country, towards the lower parts of Perthshire; to the left, and directly before us, the rugged and rocky summits of the Grampians grizzled with snow. As we got down the hill towards the Earn, into the valley or strath distinguished by that name, we observed some pasture fields laid out in a tolerably good state, near the village of Muthil. The soil here appears to be light, gravelly, and covered with stones. The barley or *big*, which is much sown in these higher grounds, was just appearing above ground, and, in some places, not so far advanced.

The town of Crieff, noted for its cattle fairs, is on the opposite bank of the Earn; the approach to which is directly up a steep bank. Drummond Castle, a beautiful seat of the Perth family, is situated on an eminence, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded with numerous thriving plantations. At Crieff we left the public road, northward, and went up the strath as far as Loch Earn. This is a pleasant, beautiful valley, finely wooded and ornamented with gentlemen's seats. Ochtertyre, the charming residence of Sir Patrick Murray, is delightfully situated in the bosom of an oak-crown'd hill, with a fine lake below, like a mirror, reflecting on its surface the rich scenery which overlooks it above. The pleasure grounds, on an opposite hill, are laid out with much taste. At the church of Monivaird, the vale opens, where some fields of fine level ground seem to be pretty well improven.—Here we saw a piece of moss, or marshy ground, improving after the Ayrshire method, intersected with deep ditches, and thrown into narrow beds. The pleasure grounds and fields round Lawers, the seat of General Robertson, appeared to be managed in a neat and becoming style of husbandry; as were likewise some fields in the neighbourhood of Duneira, a beautiful sequestered summer seat of Lord Melville's. At the church of Comrie, the vale extends to a considerable breadth, and again contracts before we reach the lake.—The sides of the hills are beautifully ornamented with plantations, forest trees, and coppice woods; while their summits, black with heath, or grey with rocks, rise to a great height on either hand. Loch Earn is a fine sheet of water, extending about eight miles in length; and when we reached the foot of it, the sun, just sinking beneath the horizon, illuminated the surface of the lake with his setting beams, in a most charming manner.—The peasantry were busy in taking out their dung for their bigg, or in sowing and harrowing that crop.

From Strathearn we crossed over a wild range of hills, up Glenlednock, and across Glenalmond, till we regained the public road at Amulree, about eleven miles beyond Crieff. The hills on this tract of Perthshire are lofty, steep, rocky, and bare; affording a scanty pasturage to the sheep and black cattle which graze upon them. From the great elevation of these hills, in a central part of the island, they must be stormy in winter. The sheep are of the black-faced kind, but smaller and lighter than those in the upper parts of Tweedale and Clydesdale. Excepting their

tups and hogs, they are generally unsmeared, a circumstance which must lessen the quantity of wool, and likewise materially injure the health and comfort of the animal. Their black cattle are likewise of a smaller size than those to the southward, and generally horned. We saw large quantities of snow lying on the sides of these hills.

From Amulree to the banks of Tay, the country presents nothing but a bleak waste, covered with heath and almost wholly destitute of cultivation. On this tract we saw vast numbers of black cattle and horses, of the small Highland breed, with sheep of a small size. The banks of Tay, where we crossed by Aberfeldie, are beautifully ornamented with birch woods. The vale of Tay here presents some rich fields, the crops upon which looked well. The rising grounds, on both sides, are cultivated a good way up the hill; but the soil seems to be light after leaving the valley, and the crops late, as the fields had generally the appearance of being lately sown. The hills to the westward, on the sides of Loch Tay, rise to a very great height; having large quantities of snow upon their summits, which are pointed and rocky. The Tay here is a pretty large river and forms a general drain for the wide and mountainous district of Braidalbane.

Whether these hills could be more profitably employed in rearing the Cheviot and other fine-wooled breeds of sheep, still remains to be determined. Should they thrive equally well as the black-faced kinds, in this wide and extensive district, their introduction would be a great national advantage. From the very superior value of their wool, the farmer would be enabled to pay a much higher rent; while our great staple manufacture would be much promoted. Some of the mountains in Northumberland, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfriesshires, where this kind of stock is brought to the greatest perfection, are not much less elevated than those; though it is probable that they may possess a better soil, and produce better pasturage. In Inverness-shire, near Fort Augustus, and even in Ross and Caithness-shires, the Cheviot sheep have been introduced, with every prospect of success. Were the ground not overstocked, and a suitable portion of the lower and better sheltered part of the farm reserved for winter pasture, there can be little doubt but that they might be introduced with safety, even among the highest hills in Perthshire, provided they were managed with the same economy, and treated with that care and attention which is paid to them in the Border counties. One thing, at least, is certain, that this range of hills is much better adapted to the rearing of sheep than black cattle; which last practice, tho' formerly most prevalent, is now much on the decline.

From the inn at Taymouth the road leads a little way up the north side of the Tay, ascends along the banks of a deep, rapid stream, and winds around the base of the mountain Shiechallion, till it falls into the valley watered by the Tummel, a rough, deep, and turbulent stream. A few spots of cultivation, intermixed with pasture grass appear in this valley. The surface, in many places, is literally covered with large round stones, of a species of black or grey granite. The general appearance of the country is dreary and desolate. From Tummel-bridge, the country displays the same rugged and desolate appearance; the road winding in a circuitous manner, through glens, and over rising grounds, among hills and lakes, till it reaches Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, the last of which is in the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. The old military road, tho' not always conducted with a view to the ease of the traveller, is, in general,

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better executed than it seems to have been planned. The inns at Taymouth, Dalnacardoch, and Dalwhinnie, afford good accommodation; that at Tummel bridge, however, is an exception.

From Dalwhinnie to Pitmain, the country opens a little, with more of level ground betwixt the hills. Some fine level fields on the banks of the Spey, near the inn at Pitmain, seem to produce tolerably good crops of oats and bear. The upper grounds are hard and bare, and covered with stones. The crofting system is here very generally practised. The population in this district must be very considerable, from the great number of cottages and small fields on the road side. Their small spots of ground under cultivation scarcely deserve the name of corn fields. They were then (1st of June) busy in carrying out their dung for their bear land, or potatoes; and their husbandry utensils, and mode of labour, strictly coincided with the appearance of their fields and cottages. They were however, giving their fields a most plentiful dressing of dung; and their corn crops, in many places, looked very promising. Below Pitmain are some fields, which would be greatly improved by draining and embanking; which has been partly attempted, but not completely executed. On the higher grounds the soil consists of a light, thin, gravelly stratum of earth, covered with heath and birches of a diminutive growth. Before we got to Aviemore, which is on the border of Murrayshire, there are a great number of trees of that species, called weeping birch, of a peculiarly beautiful appearance, which here rise to a great height, and are straighter than the common birch. On the opposite banks of the Spey are immense forests of natural firs, which seem to grow to a very considerable size.

The road here leaves the Spey, and after crossing the water of Dalnain, traverses a tract of flat coarse moor ground. till winding up a steep glen, it again descends into the valley watered by the river Findhorn, the banks of which present a few spots of cultivation.—The soil seems to be light and gravelly. The hills are not so steep and elevated as in Badenoch and Braidalbane. From the Inn at Freeburn, a little north from the Findhorn, there is the same continued tract of black heathy moors, on which sheep and black cattle of a diminutive size were pasturing. Both sheep and cattle were very lean, and had the appearance of having suffered much hunger during thew inter or spring. As we entered the valley divided by the Nairn, the same scene of Highland cultivation was observable as we had seen in Strathspey;—a numerous population, wretched huts, a light soil, late crops, and the most awkward utensils of husbandry. Having gained the summit of the rising ground beyond the water of Nairn, a more inviting prospect lay before us. Here the Murray Frith, the peninsula of Cromarty, the cultivated fields along the coast and round the town of Inverness, and the hills of Ross-shire rising to a great distance, formed a striking landscape. As we advanced, Fort-George could distinctly be perceived on a point of land running into the Frith, with the moor of Culloden, and a long stretch down the shore on our right; while the elevated summits of the hills in Lochaber were at a great distance on the left; with the spires of Inverness, and the shipping in the harbour, below us. The fields on the high grounds to the eastward of Inverness, are a dry gravelly soil; but those on the sides of the Ness, particularly on the north-west side, are a rich loam, and managed in a beooming style of husbandry. On the low grounds the several crops looked well, some fields carrying rich wheat; others, sown grass, equal to any in the Carse of Falkirk.

(To be continued.)

A Brief View of the Several Provisions contained in the late Orders in Council.

(*From an unpublished Pamphlet.*)

THE first order in Council, founding itself on the principles which were announced in the order of 7th January last, recites the measures taken by the French government, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," and "all trading in English merchandize was prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, were declared lawful prize."

It recites further, that the nations in alliance with France, and under its controul, have given effect to these measures; and that his Majesty's Order of 7th January has not had the effect, either of compelling the enemy to recall those prohibitions, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose with effect to obtain such revocation; but that they have, on the contrary, been recently inforced with increased rigour.

For these reasons, his Majesty, for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime Power, which the exertions and valour of his people have enabled him to establish and maintain, orders, that all the ports and places of France and her allies; of any country at war with his Majesty; all ports and places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded; and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if they were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces.

Conformably with this declaration, it is ordered that all trade in articles, the produce or manufacture of those countries or colonies, shall be deemed unlawful: and that every vessel trading from, or to those countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all produce and manufacture of those countries and colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize.

But, in order that neutrals may still be able to furnish themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply, and in order to leave open, for the present, such trade with the enemy, as shall be carried on from the King's dominions, or those of his allies; the following exceptions have been made to the above general prohibition, and condemnation of ships and goods going to the enemy's countries and colonies.

Articles of the produce and manufacture of the countries and colonies so subjected to the restrictions of blockade, when on board British ships, are not to be confiscated, if they would not have been subject to capture and confiscation before this order.

Articles of British manufacture (not being naval or military stores) to whomsoever belonging, or on whatsoever voyage they may be captured, are to be restored by the Court of Admiralty.

Vessels belonging to a State not at war with his Majesty, laden with cargoes in this kingdom, and cleared out according to law, to whomsoever the goods may belong, shall not be interrupted in proceeding from this kingdom to any port in Europe, except ports notified to be in strict blockade.

Vessels not belonging to a country subject to the restrictions of blockade, are not to be prevented carrying any articles of manufacture or produce, not being enemy's property, from ports or places of countries to which such vessels belong, to this kingdom.

Vessels belonging to any State not at war, may come in with goods, to whomsoever they may belong, from any ports in Europe, except those notified

tified to be in strict blockade, direct to any port of this kingdom for importation.

Vessels coming with goods for importation into this kingdom, detained and proceeded against, shall be immediately liberated, with the goods, upon bail to answer adjudication.

In explanation of the above description of blockaded ports, it is declared, that ports, at which British ships are allowed freely to trade, are to be considered as neutral, and none others.

Besides these exceptions in favour of British manufacture, and the trade to and from this kingdom, there are others, contained in the First Order; for the purpose of facilitating the trade from this kingdom, and the trade with Gibraltar and Malta; for keeping up the trade between our free ports and foreign colonies; and for leaving undisturbed the trade carried on by neutrals with the colonies of the enemy. The particular circumstances of the trades, thus excepted out of the general prohibition, the articles which are the objects of them, the vessels in which they are conveyed, the ports from which, and the ports to which they are carried, will be exhibited in tables in a more striking way than could be attained in this narrative.

Before that detail is entered upon, it may be proper to state some further exceptions to the general prohibition, which have been made by way of caution, and from a tenderness to the interests of persons at a distance, who require a lapse of time before they can be apprized of these prohibitory measures. This comprehends the subject of *notice* and *information*, and the *warning* to be given to ships to comply with the regulations and requisites of this Order.

If any vessel shall have commenced her voyage prior to notice of this Order, and shall be destined to any of the ports and places subjected by this order to the restrictions of blockade and shall not have cleared out within any of the exceptions before-mentioned, so as to have the benefit of them, the Commanders of King's ships and privateers are instructed to warn such vessel to discontinue her voyage, and proceed to certain ports and places, as follows.

Vessels subject to be warned, and not belonging to any country subjected to the restrictions of blockade, proceeding to the country to which they belong, shall be permitted to continue their voyage.

Vessels bound to any port in America or the West Indies (to which port or place they do not belong,) and met near to America or the West Indies, shall be permitted, at the choice of the master, to proceed to Halifax, or one of the free ports in the West Indies; if met beyond the equator, then to St Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of Ceylon; if bound to any port or place in Europe, then to Gibraltar, or Malta, or any port in this kingdom.

The port chosen by the master, and assigned by the commander, is to be written on one or more of the ship's principal papers.

Vessels so warned; vessels having had reasonable time for information at the place from whence they sailed; vessels having had notice of this Order; all these found in prosecution of their voyage contrary to the direction of the Order, are to be condemned as prize.

But vessels arriving in this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of having been warned, or having received information of the first Order subsequent to their being laden, may report their cargoes for exportation, and may then proceed to their original port of destination, if not unlawful before the first Order, or to any port in amity, without interruption; upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller, of the

above

above facts, and that they were permitted to sail under the regulations in that case provided. Also vessels, deemed and taken to have received due information of the Order, and coming to this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in conformity and obedience to it, may under regulations clear out with most foreign articles to any port specified in the clearance; but certain enumerated foreign articles must be carried to such ports only, and under such conditions, as shall be specified in the King's licence granted for that purpose.

In such manner, by touching at this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, may neutral vessels be exempted from the restrictions of blockade imposed by the Order, and proceed to an enemy's port without interruption.

That the circumstance of notice and information may be ascertained and brought to a certainty, it is ordered, in the Fourth Order of Council, that vessels sailing on or after certain periods, from certain places, as therein mentioned, shall be deemed to have received notice and information of these prohibitions.

Vessels sailing within twenty days after the respective periods before mentioned, which shall be detained as prize, or shall arrive in this kingdom, destined to some port or place within the restrictions of this Order, and when proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, if brought in as prize, that the loading had commenced before the assigned period, and before information of the order had actually been received, such vessels and goods shall be restored, and permitted to proceed. No proof shall be gone into, to shew that information had not been received at the respective periods before mentioned.

Thus far is provision made for obviating the difficulties, and inconveniencies that might fall on innocent traders, if this measure was enforced suddenly, and without reasonable notice.

It was foreseen, that the restrictions imposed by this Order on the navigation of the sea, would cause many vessels and cargoes to come into the ports of this kingdom, contrary to the requisites and regulations of the general law of shipping and navigation; it was necessary to be provided with some alteration in the law adapted to such occasion. Advantage has therefore been taken of a power reposed in his Majesty by Stat. 43. Geo. 3. c. 153, to allow, by Order in Council, the importation of articles from countries not in amity, in ships of countries in amity; an Order of Council, grounded upon that statute, has been made for regulating importation and exportation; which constitutes the second branch of this measure for supporting the maritime power of the kingdom.

The third and last branch of this measure is contained in the third Order of Council, by which it is declared, that transfers and sales of vessels to neutrals by an enemy, after hostilities, is illegal; and all vessels now belonging, or hereafter belonging to the enemy, notwithstanding sale to a neutral, may, after a reasonable time elapsed for receiving information of this Order, at the place, or pretended place of sale, be made prize.

N. B. The following are the chief regulations as to the trade of Gibraltar and Malta:

All sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, the growth of any country not subjected to blockade, may be cleared out for any port or place not in a state of actual blockade. Cotton, naval, and military stores, are, however, excepted. Neither these, nor any other article, which is not the produce or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom, direct, (except fish) can be exported any where, unless to this kingdom. The Governor

of

of Gibraltar and Malta, however, have a power to give *licences*, by which any goods whatever may be exported, direct, from these places to any place within the Mediterranean, to Portugal, or any port in Spain, south of Cape Finisterre.

On Freedom of Thought.

" Yes! there are hearts prophetic hope may trust,
" That slumber yet in uncreated dust,
" Ordain'd to fire th' adoring sons of earth
" With every charm of wisdom, and of worth;
" Ordain'd to light, with intellectual day,
" The mazy wheels of nature as they play,
" Or, warm with fancy's energy, to glow,
" And rival all but Shakespeare's name below!"

Pleas. of Hope, Part 1st, l. 465.

To the Editor.

SIR,

OF the manifold species of tyranny, that which attempts to curb the first workings of our reasoning faculties is the most fatal to real happiness. I say this, because I conceive happiness to be intimately connected with liberty of thought. This species of liberty is so independent in its existence, that I suppose only two causes capable of affecting its influence. These I define thus: First, idiotism, which is a bar set to all intellectual happiness; for, by taking away the power of *acquiring*, it also superinduces incapacity of *enjoying* intellectual wealth. But the second is the most odious, and it I have chosen for the subject of my animadversions. Of this evil, it is enough to say, that it should never exist but among those who have lost every glimpse of what is honourable in man.

Although I mean to advert to a species of this tyranny, which I think has existence among us: yet I hope there are few men who, upon reflection, would seriously wish to crush the scion of intellect in their children. There are in this, as well as in every other evil, gradations. I state this in the outset, that prejudices may not be formed against me in the porch of my undertaking. Genius has been named " a plant of hardy growth." With deference to the author, (whoever he was) I must be a sceptic with regard to the force of his expression. I think that the analogy does not hold. I think that genius, in most instances, is a plant which may be trodden under foot with little hope of revival. Lest any attempt should be made to extend too far what I have said, I am willing to admit, that Homer, Esop, and many after them, have found exceptions, and justified the assertion, that genius is a divine emanation.

Great as my veneration of genius is, I would not wish that every man should be brought up in habits of learning. That all the offices of life may be supplied, the species must be subdivided as reason suggests. I hope, Sir, that I will be forgiven for the long exordium into which my subject has led me. I shall conclude it with a quotation from the unpublished work of a friend. Speaking of the middling classes of men, my friend proceeds, " But if these classes are ignorant of " the true principles of political economy, how are they to act with " firmness and propriety as members " of the state? They may be carried " away by popular clamour, or they " may be led, by intrigue and sophistry, to countenance men who scruple " not to sacrifice the best interests of " the community to their own ambition, or emolument. If unacquainted with moral science, how are they " to attain nobility of character; or " how be fortified against the commission of many moral delinquencies, " which neither public laws, nor public opinion, have yet held up to reprobation? If they have not in " some degree cultivated acquaintance " with the philosophy of mind, and a " rational theology, how often will " they be induced to join the cry of " prejudice, to act with all the illiberality

" rality

" rality of Party Spirit, and, perhaps,
" to yield to superstition, that guid-
" ance of conduct which can be safely
" intrusted only to reason."

" What can we reason, but from what we know." Convinced of this truth, I shall now state the results of my observations on the subject of intellectual tyranny.

I am a very young man, Mr Editor, and, perhaps, over-hasty at times in forming opinions for myself. But, if not over-head and ears in error, I think a youth is more extricable than one of more advanced years; the wax is yet ductile, and may receive a good impression. Logan, a Scottish poet of deserved eminence, seems to have been prepossessed with the same sentiments for which I now " propose defences." I am tempted to insert the much-esteemed passage at length; he pathetically describes the departure of youth—When

" Affection dies, a vernal flower;
And love, the blossom of an hour;
The spring of fancy cares controul,
And mar the beauty of the soul.

Vers'd in the commerce of deceit
How soon the heart forgets to beat!
The blood runs cold at int'rest's call:—
They look with equal eyes on all.

Then lovely nature is expell'd,
And friendship is romantic held;
Then prudence comes with hundred eyes:
The veil is rent—the vision flies.

The dear illusions will not last;
The era of enchantment's past;
The wild romance of life is done;
The real history is begun.

The sallies of the soul are o'er,
The feast of fancy is no more;
And ill the banquet is supply'd
By form, by gravity, by pride.

Ye Gods! whatever ye withhold,
Let my affections ne'er grow old;
Ne'er may the human glow depart,
Nor nature yield to frigid art!"

Not having learned to " look with equal eyes on all," I am sometimes, perhaps, too severe in my descriptions,—too fervent in my hatreds and my loves. Affections like these lead me into many an ambush laid for me by some of the less generous of my contemporaries, my elder and cooler friends. The other night I was in dispute with a young man, a merchant, who had been telling us some minutes before, that he had made a bargain that day, (it was Saturday) upon which he expected to make twelve pounds on Monday. Had I known more of the *world*, I might have *taken up* the man at first sight. But the conversation took an unfortunate turn,—I was inveigled in a dispute—thinking we misunderstood each other's language, and wishing to bring the matter into an amicable channel, each began to recite the ideas he had formed of the expressions he used, and their application to the matter under consideration. In doing this, my opponent made a lapsus,—in a vain endeavour to convince him of the fact, the argument got so much perplexed, that I at last gave up, under the persuasion, that until our understandings were brought to a level, we were incapable of disputing together. Some of my expressions happened to be so " new fangled," that the gentleman found himself unable to digest them. Thus situated, he found himself under the necessity of avowing, that he had no intention of " making a fine speech;" considering this as levelled at my head, I said, in reply, that a man ought to be Demosthenian if he could reach it. In fine, we parted, he under the idea that I was an enthusiast, a person who spoke of things not as they are, but as they ought to be, and, in one word, a being, who could not yet make an advantageous bargain, and consequently not of sufficient *weight* in the world: not *a good Man*. On this, as on most occasions of the kind, I went home full of resolves, and shrewdly intending to throw off all sentiment, all opinion, descend to common places, and be " every body's body, or, to use more elevated language, " all things to all men." Surely, Burns, my unfortunate fa-

favourite author, had just returned from a company of this kind, when he delivers himself in these stanzas:

Had I, to guid advice but harkit,
I might, by this, hae led a market,
Or strutted in a bank, and clarkit
My cash account:
While here, half mad, half fed, half sarkit,
Is a' th' amount.

I started mutt'ring, blockhead! coof!
And heav'd on high my waukit loof,
To swear by a' yon starry roof,
Or some rash aith,
That I henceforth would be *rhyme proof*
Till my last breath.

The Vision, Duan First.

Sometimes engaged in altercations upon interesting subjects with my superiors in age, I am browbeat by some arbitrary assertion, which, by the bye, is a never-failing styptic in the hands of bad arguers upon bad premises. On these occasions, I am told, that what I have proposed is only *my* opinion; that I know nothing of the matter, and many other compliments of the same kind. Nothing exasperates me more than this fact, that upon most of these occasions I retire from the conversation of my elders, not one jot wiser, so determinately incommunicative do I find some of them. I think I may make a just digression upon this last fact. Can any plausible motive be assigned for contradiction where it seems to be pursued with no other view than as a species of torment? Contradiction, without information, can never produce amendment; never will it strike conviction. An uniform perseverance in this barbarous mode of correction may make a man a fool, or a misanthrope, but it will never make him wiser or better. I hope otherwise, but the state of the case would incline me to think, that I shall realise these observations to my fatal experience. My reasons are, First, I cannot think myself in the wrong, when I find no argument brought against my assertions:—I must think that my opinions are powerful, because they meet with no other opposition than a flat negative. If they were systematically taken to pieces, and the germ of error unfolded, amendment would surely ensue. Second, although my relatives may have a good purpose concealed under their unseemly garb, yet the uniform perseverance they manifest in their system will at last incline me to suppose, that my improvement is not studied. The wound kept open will degenerate into a gangrene; I may, at last, look on them with horror.

Having done with myself, I shall now draw the character of a parent, who has an aversion at informing his children, that there is a Supreme Being, or an after state of existence. In this part of my undertaking, I doubt not, some will suspect my veracity, but, Sir, the character is a real one, existing at this moment. When this father's son asks him "where people go when they die?" he gives an evasive answer, because he thinks he is too young to know any of these things. The boy has reached his sixth year in this *happy* state of ignorance. Surely I may advance an axiom on this subject without the fear of being controverted. Children's minds should be imbued with the idea of a Creator in the first dawnings of reason. Does any one attempt to justify the parent, who being told, that it is now the fit time to instruct his child, answers, "It is time enough." I do not know any one that ever repented of thinking too soon. For myself, I can say, if the true chords of a just sensibility are tried, and the latent sparks of every good fanned by a parent, the labour is not lost. Misanthropy itself could not surely withhold the tear of feeling to these lines of Campbell:

"——When the cherub lip hath learn't to claim
A mother's ear by that endearing name;
Soon as the lovely innocent can prove
A tear of pity, or a smile of love,
Or cons his murm'ring task beneath her care,
Or lisps with holy look his evening prayer;
Or

Or gazing, mutely pensive sits to hear
The mournful ballad warbled in his ear;
How fondly looks admiring Hope the while,
At every artless tear, and every smile!
How glows the joyous parent to descry
A guileless bosom true to sympathy!"

Pleasures of Hope, Part 1st. line 251.

My bosom vibrates at this moment, when I remember the lone nights spent in the company of a mother; then I learnt to mingle my tears with my parent's, my young heart beat "true to sympathy," and my early years were spent in melancholy joy. I then learnt from whence my being flow'd and adored the source. Maxims and feelings then imbibed, still linger in my breast. How different will be the feelings of the son of such a father as I have alluded to above.—He knows not the luxury of that most precious distillation, a tear, because his feelings are blunted. Feeling thus himself, he thinks, with the suitors of Penelope, that such a tribute to emotion is no other than

A winy vapor melting in a tear.

The Odyssey, Book xix. l. 143.

Love in him is a brute passion engendered by brute propensities: "The homage of a sigh" he cannot give—The rapture of feelings, "harmonious to his own," he can neither give nor receive.

I have wandered from my point in a dream, Mr Censor, but shall return without trying your patience farther. As I do not wish to exceed the limits of your paper, I shall make but a few conclusions from the evil I have been detecting. Let me advise every parent to foster genius in his offspring; to cramp the soul is to efface the handiwork of God. Tender parents! mould the weaknesses of your children, do not lacerate them; if you think their ideas too visionary, try to turn them into a better channel. Hear them with patience, do not frown on them, and tell them that they are too young. Fear not, there is a something in our nature that will not allow us to rise too far. Young men have a right to be heard. The necessities of their country have made their services necessary in the field. Though under age, they are called on to stem the current of ambition. Ulysses is a beautiful example of this assertion: he could not have slain the suitors without Telemachus; with Minerva and his son he was invincible.

Perhaps I may now be allowed to address you, Sir, in my own behalf. If ever these breathings appear on your pages, there may be readers so captious as to brand me with the name of dreamer, foolish enthusiast, &c. Perhaps there may exist in my composition a weak loquacity troublesome enough to men engaged in solid pursuits. Attempting to excuse myself on this head, I would say with Mortimer, in one of Cumberland's plays, "I am one of nature's spoiled children, and hav'n't yet left off the tricks of the nursery." My lucubrations may not possess the solidity of age:—But I have endeavoured to speak truth; and may hope for a dispassionate hearer in the Censor. Your powers, Sir, are unlimited, your anger is dangerous, the most powerful Romans have trembled under the eye of a Censor. I will conclude, addressing the ungenerous among your readers in the energetic language of the bard of Hope:

Ye that the rising morn invidious mark,
And hate the light, because your deeds are dark;
Ye that expanding truth invidious view,
And think, or wish, the song of Hope untrue;
Perhaps your little hands presume to span
The march of genius and the powers of man;
Perhaps ye watch at pride's unhallow'd shrine,
Her victims, newly slain, and thus divine:
"Here shall thy triumph, genius, cease, and here
"Truth, science, virtue, close your short career."

Ty-

Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring;
In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring;
What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,
Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?
No:—the wild wave contemns your sceptr'd hand:—
It roll'd not back when Canute gave command.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Yes, in that generous cause, for ever strong,
The patriot's virtue and the poet's song,
Still as the tide of ages rolls away,
Shall charm the world unconscious of decay.

Edinburgh, 2d February 1808. } ALEXANDER SCOTUS.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Marmion: or a Tale of Flodden Field. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 500 pages. 1l. 11s. 6d. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Murray and Miller, London.

WE had occasion, in formerly reviewing the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," to form an estimate of the merits and character of Mr Scott's poetry; and the approbation which we then expressed, has been fully confirmed by the public voice. No poet perhaps in any age has reaped a more ample and immediate harvest of fame and popularity. Besides the excellence of the poetry, this may be in some measure ascribed to its character of originality. Antiquarian pursuits had before been confined chiefly to mere men of research, plodding and laborious, but incapable of communicating any charm to the study. The *poetry* of antiquities, if we may use the expression, was a subject hitherto untouched; which is the more wonderful, since the pursuit, in fact, is interesting chiefly by its action on the imagination; by its placing before us what our ancestors have thought and been; by its awaking that tender and pleasing melancholy which inspires us, when transported, in fancy, into the ages of old. It may be supposed, indeed, that the poetry itself of these ages is best calculated to excite these sentiments. But this, we believe, will be found to be a mistake.—To these early poets, the objects which they described were common and familiar. They awaked in their minds no peculiar sentiment of veneration, and there exists, therefore, in this respect, no congeniality between them and their readers. It is the poet of the present day, enamoured of ancient lore, who, feeling this sentiment, can truly inspire it. For this reason, the Homer of Pope, though otherwise inferior, appears to us to possess a greater degree of this charm, than the original itself; and so, we have no doubt, does, on the most favourable supposition, the translation of the poems of Ossian. To this qualification Mr Scott adds a complete power of exhibiting all that is awful and impressive in the popular superstitions. Mysterious sublimity, and romantic tenderness, the two qualities most requisite in this species of poetry, form the characteristic excellencies of his. Both in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, and in Marmion, there occur passages, where these are wrought to their highest pitch, and which are amply sufficient to atone for the negligent and prosaic style into which he occasionally allows himself to drop.

The poem opens with the entry of Lord Marmion into the castle of Norham. The description of his arms, his equipage and retinue, and the manner in which he was received, are curious, and contain, doubtless, an exact picture of such scenes as they then really occurred. Being received by Sir Hugh the Heron, the Lord of the castle, and being seated in his hall, some conversation ensues, in which his host rallies him upon a handsome page whom he had left behind him.

His was no rugged horseboy's hand,
To burnish shield or sharpen brand,
Or saddle battle steed;
But meeter seemed for lady fair,
To fan her cheek, or curl her hair,
Or through embroidery, rich and rare,
The slender silk to lead.
His skin was fair, his ringlets gold,
His bosom, when he sighed,
His russet doublet's rugged fold
Could scarce repel its pride.
Say, hast thou given that lovely youth
To serve in lady's bower,
Or was the gentle page, in sooth,
A gentle paramour.

The last conjecture was just, and the lady alluded to makes a considerable figure in the course of the poem; but Marmion, to whom the subject was peculiarly painful, eagerly shifts it, and after some attempt at retort, inquires for a guide into Scotland.—His host assures him he need be at no loss for one.

For here be some have pricked as far
On Scottish ground as to Dunbar;
Have drunk the Monks of St Bothan's ale,
And driven the beeves of Lauderdale;
Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods,
And given them light to set their hoods.

Marmion replies, however, that to go attended by this respectable escort, would give him the appearance of an enemy, not that of a friend and ambassador, which he wished to assume. Some difficulty then occurs, till it is obviated by the discovery of a Palmer newly arrived from Rome. This person, who is to act a distinguished part in the poem, is introduced with high and imposing solemnity. Marmion is warned against him by one of the attendants, who says:

This man knows much, perchance even more
Than he could learn by holy lore.
Still to himself he's muttering,
And shrinks as at some unseen thing.
Last night we listened at his cell;
Strange sounds we heard, and, sooth to tell,
He murmured on till morn, howe'er,
No living mortal could be near.

Marmion, however, who is not liable to superstitious fears, declares,

——by my fay,
This man shall guide me on my way,
Although the great archfiend and he
Had sworn themselves of company;

The entrance of the Palmer is striking,

When as the Palmer came in hall,
Nor lord, nor knight, was there more tall,
Or had a statelier step withal,
Or looked more high and keen.
For no saluting did he wait,
But strode across the hall of state,
And fronted Marmion where he sate,
As he his peer had been.

Next morning the knight and guide set out together, with which closes the first canto.

In the second, the scene changes. On the same day that Lord Marmion sets out from Norham, there is sailing on Northumbrian seas, a vessel bearing the Abbess of St Hilda, near Whitby, who is coming with five of her nuns to "St Cuthbert's Holy Isle." Of this group, who are described as standing upon the prow, the most interesting is Sister Clare, who is on the eve of taking the vows, because her parents had endeavoured to compel her to wed with one who loved her only "for her land." She came, therefore, to

—shroud within St Hilda's gloom
Her blasted hopes and withered bloom,

She sate upon the galley's prow,
And seem'd to mark the waves below;
Nay, seemed, so fix'd her look and eye,
To count them as they glided by.
She saw them not,—'twas seeming all,
For other scene her thoughts recal.
A sun-scorched desart, waste and bare,
Nor wave nor breezes, murmured there:
There saw she, where some careless hand,
O'er a dead corpse had heaped the sand,
To hide it till the jackalls come,
To tear it from the scanty tomb,

Yet even against this gentle lady, another, prompted by jealousy, had pre-

prepared poison. The criminal lay prisoned in St Cuthbert's isle, and it was to assist at her trial that the Abbess of St Hilda now came.—The arrival of their company at St Cuthbert's, the description of that venerable pile, and the narrative of the ghostly traditions which were mutually communicated, occupy great part of the canto, and contain many passages marked by Mr Scott's powers of antique painting. At length the trial comes on. The Abbess, with the heads of other two monasteries, descends into a deep vault.

Where, if so loud a shriek were sent,
As reached the upper air,
The hearers blessed themselves, and said,
The spirits of the sinful dead
Bemoan'd their torments there.

To this "dread vault," victim and executioner descend, blind-folded.—The Abbot then rises to pronounce sentence ;

But stopped, because that woeful maid,
Gathering her powers, to speak essayed ;
Twice she essayed, and twice, in vain,
Her accents might no utterance gain ;
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip
From her convulsed and quivering lip :
Twixt each attempt, all was so still,
You seemed to hear a distant rill—
'Twas ocean's swells and falls;
For though this vault of sin and fear
Was to the sounding surge so near,
A tempest there, you scarce could hear,
So massive were the walls.

At length, an effort sent apart
The blood that curdled to her heart,
And light came to her eye,
And colour dawned upon her cheek,
A hectic and a fluttered streak,
Like that left on the Cheviot peak
By autumn's stormy sky ;
And when she silence broke at length,
Still, as she spoke, she gathered strength,
And armed herself to bear.

It was a fearful sight to see
Such high resolve and constancy,
In form, so soft and fair.

Circumstances are then stated, which are far from redounding to the honour of Lord Marmion. With him, it appears, this nun had escaped from her cloister, and had attended him under the humble disguise of a horse-boy. But her guilty love was ill requited : he saw "Clara's face more fair," and knew her the heiress of extensive lands. She was attached, however, to an accomplished knight of the name of De Wilton, against whom Marmion, inflamed by his violent passion for the lady's fortune, scruples not to bring a false accusation of treason. He is assisted by Constance, her rival, who thus hopes to gain illimitable power over him, and trusts to other contrivances for preventing the hated nuptials.—Marmion, however, according to the barbarous superstition of the age, is called upon to prove his accusation by single combat. The unjust side prevails ; De Wilton falls wounded or dead ; but Clare, rather than resign herself to his detested rival, prepares to immure herself in a convent for life. The king, however, with whom Marmion was a favourite, had given orders to oppose this step ; and Constance, with an opposite aim, had endeavoured to destroy her rival by poison, but failed in this criminal project. Determined, however, by any means to prevent this union, she now places in the hands of the Abbess a packet, which clearly demonstrates the innocence of De Wilton, and the guilt of Marmion, and then resigns herself to her fate. Along, then, with another victim, she is immured in a living tomb, within the wall. The whole presents a high-wrought scene of horror, which, at the close, rises almost to too great a pitch.

In the third canto, Marmion continues his march into Scotland. After passing over the heights of Lammermuir, he arrives at the village of Giffard. The lord of the castle being absent, and his lady not chusing to admit armed strangers, Marmion and his train repair to the village inn. The following description of its interior is lively and curious :

Soon

Soon by the chimney's merry blaze,
Through the rude hostel might you gaze,
Might see where in dark nook aloof,
The rafters of the sooty roof,
Bore wealth of winter cheer;
Of sea fowl dried, and solands store,
And gammons of the tusky boar,
And savoury haunch of deer.
The chimney arch projected wide,
Above, around it, and beside,
Were tools for housewives hand:
Nor wanted, in that martial day,
The implements of Scottish fray,
The buckler, lance, and brand.
Beneath its shade, the place of state,
On Oaken settle, Marmion sate,
And viewed around the blazing hearth.
His followers mix in noisy mirth,
Whom with brown ale, in jolly tide,
From ancient vessels ranged aside,
Full actively their host supplied.

The transactions at the inn are in the highest degree striking and interesting. The deep and grim silence of the Palmer, the ominous words which at length break it, and the struggles of pride and remorse in the soul of Marmion, are all painted with the hand of a master. In the landlord's tale, supernatural agency is introduced with great force and effect.

This story of the landlord, with the other occurrences at the inn, worked on the imagination of Marmion, however little prone to superstition, so strongly, that he rises at night, and amid the wonder of his attendant, sets out in search of mysterious adventure. After some time, he returns in a state of extreme agitation, and his servant discovers, from the condition of the horse, that some accident has befallen him, but dares not enquire, and mystery for the present rests upon the subject.

In the fourth canto, the party resume their journey, and pass through the woods of Humbie and Salton; but notwithstanding every endeavour to amuse him, Marmion remains sunk in deep silence. At length a sound of trumpets is heard, and "a gallant train appears," led by Sir David Lindesay, the well-known poet and Lion King, whom, at the expence of a slight anachronism, Mr Scott has chosen to introduce into his poem. An honourable reception is then given to Marmion, though he is at the same informed, that the King of Scotland will never "knit faith" with Henry, and that the honour he meets with is chiefly on account of his high fame in chivalry. He is then conducted to the Castle of Crichton, and lodged in apartments suited to his dignity.—The poet, with whom this seems to be a favourite spot, indulges in a very animated description of its past and present condition. The Palmer now attempts to quit the train, but is detained, as King James had given strict orders that none of them should have an opportunity of mixing with his subjects, among whom they might act as spies. Nor is Marmion himself allowed to leave the castle for some days, until the whole force of Scotland is mustered upon the Borough Moor, in such a manner as to make the most advantageous appearance. During this interval he finds a most agreeable companion in the Lion King, who, to pass the time, entertains him with a poetical account of the vision which appeared to James in the palace of Linlithgow, and in vain warned him against his meditated invasion of England. This narrative, reminding Marmion of his own adventure at Giffard, throws him into visible agitation. At length, overcome by the desire of unburdening his mind, even on a painful subject, he relates, that being disturbed by uneasy dreams, he had rode out to the heath in the neighbourhood, and to the mouth of a deep cave which had been the scene of the landlord's tale. Having sounded his bugle, he thought he heard a voice reply; but what was his astonishment, when a mounted champion rose, "starting as it were from the gulph below."

Why need my tongue the issue tell,
We ran our course, my charger fell;

What

What could he 'gainst the shock of hell?
I rolled upon the plain.
High o'er my head, with threatening hand,
The spectre shook his naked brand,
Yet did the worst remain;
My dazzled eyes I upward cast,
Not opening hell itself could blast
Their sight, like what I saw.
Full on his face the moonbeam strook,
A face could never be mi took,
I knew the stern vindictive look,
And held my breath for awe.
I saw the face of one who, fled
To foreign climes, has long been dead,
I well believe the last;
For ne'er from visor raised, did stare
A human warrior, with a glare
So grimly and so ghast.
Thrice o'er my head he shook the blade;
But when to good Saint George I pray'd,
(The first time e'er I ask'd his aid,)
He plung'd it in the sheath;
And, on his courser mounting light,
He seemed to vanish from my sight;
The moonbeam drooped and deepest night
Sunk down upon the heath.
'Twere long to tell what cause I have,
To know his face that met me there;
Called by his hatred from the grave,
To cumber upper air.
Dead, or alive, good cause had he
To be my mortal enemy.

Who this enemy was, is as yet left to the reader's ingenuity to conjecture. Lindesay, however, seeing his deep gloom, endeavours to cheer him by the assurance that

---seldom have such spirits power,
To harm, save in the evil hour,
When guilt we meditate within,
Or harbour unrepented sin.

But Marmion, to whom this is no consolation, turns away, and closes the conversation.

Next morning, by the command of the king, he, with his party, leaves Crichton, and takes his way to the camp. On his arrival at the top of Blackford hill, he sees the whole martial scene.

Thousand pavilions, white as snow,
Spread all the Borough moor below,
Upland, and dale, and down:—
A thousand did I say? I ween
Thousands on thousands there were seen,
That chequered all the heath between
The streamlet and the town:
In crossing ranks extending far,
Forming a camp irregular,
Oft giving way, where still there stood
Some reliques of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And tamed the glaring white with green:
In these extended lines there lay
A martial kingdom's vast array.

The sentiments of Marmion at the view of this spectacle are in the true spirit of a warrior.

He viewed it with a chief's delight,
Until within him burn'd his heart,
And light'ning from his eye did part,
As on the battle day;
Such glance did falcon never dart
When stooping on his prey,
"Ah well! Lord Lion, hast thou said,
Thy king from warfare to dissuade
Were but a vain essay;
For, by St George, were that host mine,
No power infernal, nor divine,
Should once to peace my soul incline,
Till I had dimmed their armour's shine
In glorious battle fray!"

From the camp, Marmion then turns his eye to the prospect beyond it, of Edinburgh, and the rich scenery behind it, the description of which, possessing a peculiar local interest, we presented to our readers last month, as a specimen of the poem.

The fifth canto begins with the progress of Marmion from the hill to the city. In the way he has an opportunity of observing the various bands who were drawn up, and preparing to march into England; their arms, their aspect, and military exercises. It is needless to say, that the description is interesting and curious; that of the yeomen and borderers appeared to us particularly so. The Islesmen are also very picturesquely described. Marmion is then introduced into the Scottish court, where James was holding a splendid feast previous to his departure, the succeeding morning, for the English war.—We are then presented with a picture of the Scottish court of the fifteenth century, its pomp and amusements; and of the character of James, compounded

pounded of licentiousness and superstition, of effeminacy and rash courage. The subject of Marmion's mission being opened, James expresses resolutions of the most determined hostility, intimating that he had sent a herald to announce them to the English court; but as, till the return of that messenger, it would be uncourteous to dismiss the ambassador, he assigns him for his residence the castle of Tantallon, then belonging to Douglas, Earl of Angus. And by a most singular accident, the Abbess of St Hilda and her nuns, including Clare, had been taken, "the first fruits of the war," by a galley from Dunbar.—They are now ordered by the king to be sent back to Whitby, under the care of Marmion.

The most dreaded under heaven,
By those defenceless maids.

The Abbess, unspeakably alarmed by this event, and seeing no prospect of averting it, determines to lay open the whole secret to the Palmer, trusting, from his sacred character, that he would be disposed to assist in repelling an act of injustice. She appoints, therefore, a meeting at midnight in an open balcony, "near St Giles's steeple tall." The Palmer comes, and she then discloses the whole history of Clare, Marmion, and De Wilton, laying before him the proofs of the latter's innocence. The conversation is interrupted by an awful scene of mystic pageantry, accompanying the supernatural citation of James and his nobles, narrated by all our historians to have taken place before his setting out for the English war. Mr Scott has certainly made a very happy use of this superstitious legend.

Next morning the army set out on its march, and our party for Tantallon. The Palmer was with them;

But in that Palmer's altered mien,
A wondrous change might now be seen;
Freely he spoke of war;
Of marvels wrought by single hand,
When lifted for a native land;
And still looked high, as if he planned
Some desperate deed afar.

They stopped at a convent of Cistertian nuns near North Berwick, where the abbess is invited, and agrees to remain till a bark is prepared to waft her back to Whitby. But as Clare is dismounting along with her, a letter is shewn from her kinsman Lord Fitz-Clare, directing that she should proceed to England under the care of Marmion.

The startled Abbess loud exclaimed;
But she at whom the blow was aimed,
Grew pale as death, and cold as lead,
She deemed she heard her death-doom read.

The Cistertian, however, reassures them, and bids the abbess

Grieve not, nor dream that harm can fall
The maiden in Tantallon hall.

Clare, therefore, yields to necessity, declaring however, that she will sooner die, than be the wife of Marmion. They proceeded on their journey, and scarce had they gone three miles, when

—sudden close before them showed
His towers, Tantallon vast,
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war.

A particular description is then given of this ancient and noble fortress, in which Clare is now immured.—Here, however, a most surprising incident occurs, which completely changes the complexion of her fortunes.—As she is walking solitary along the sea shore, a figure appears, which, to her astonished eyes, proves to be De Wilton; the same whose death she had long been lamenting. After the first burst of emotion, he relates his story. Being worsted and stretched senseless on the field, he had been taken up by an old servant, who by long and

end anxious care, had restored him to life. He then wandered into foreign parts, but restless and unhappy, at length returned to Scotland in disguise. Chance brought him to Norham at the same time with Marmion; in short, the Palmer who guided that lord in his journey was no other than De Wilton.

The conclusion of the story, as may be supposed, is happy for the two lovers, and fatal to Marmion. The particulars, however, we purposely forbear to anticipate, that we may leave the reader the gratification of tracing them in the poem itself. The catastrophe takes place at the battle of Flodden, the description of which occupies the conclusion of the sixth canto. It is in Mr Scott's best style, and several passages display the very highest poetical excellence.

Every canto is preceded by an introduction addressed to some friend of the author. They indulge in a great variety of subjects, and contain a good deal of fine poetry. The following account, in that to Mr Erskine, of the author's youthful apprenticeship to the muses, appeared to us extremely interesting.

Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charmed my fancy's wakening hour:
Though no broad river swept along,
To claim, perchance, heroic song;
Though scarce a puny streamlet's speed
Claim'd homage from a shepherd's reed;
Though sighed no groves in summer gale,
To prompt of love a softer tale;
Yet was poetic impulse given,
By the green hill and clear blue heaven.
It was a barren scene and wild,
Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
But ever and anon between,
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
And well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wall-flower grew:
And honey suckle loved to crawl,
Up the lone crag and ruined wall.
I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun in all his round surveyed;
And still I thought that shattered tower
The mightiest work of human power;
And marvelled, as the aged hind
With some strange tale perplexed my mind,
Of foragers, who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spurred their horse,
Their southern rapine to renew,
Far in the distant Cheviots blue,
And home returning, filled the hall
With revel, wassell-route, and brawl.—
Methought that still with tramp and clang,
The gate-ways broken arches rang;
Methought grim features, seemed with scars,
Glared thro' the window's rusty bars.
And ever by the winter hearth,
Old tales I heard of woe or mirth;
Of lovers' sleights, of ladies charms,
Of witches spells, of warriors arms;
Of patriot battles won of old
By Wallace wight, and Bruce the bold;
Of later fields of feud and fight,
When, pouring from their Highland height,
The Scottish clans, in headlong sway,
Had swept the scarlet ranks away.
While stretched at length upon the floor,
Again I fought each battle o'er.

The greatest defect in this fine poem, is, we think, the character of Marmion, which is greatly too bad.—He is not only criminal, but meanly and basely criminal. His treatment of Constance, and sordid passion for Clare are sins, not only against virtue, but against poetry and romance; nor is the disgust which they inspire always overcome by his chivalric valour, and the fine picture of remorse subdued by pride. Constance too would have been more interesting had she been less guilty; nor do we see any good reason for making her such a very "sinful maid." It is a great proof of the art of the poet, that he is able still to render these two characters objects of interest.

All the parts of a composition cannot be equally beautiful and sublime. Intervals of repose are alike necessary for the poet and the reader. In these an unaspiring simplicity is certainly better than an attempt to fill them up by pomp and bombast. Yet we cannot help thinking that Mr Scott is occasionally apt to let himself down rather too low. Some familiarity of expression he seems to con-

consider as suited to the species of composition which he has undertaken. But though he has given it the less assuming titles of a Romance and a Tale, still it is poetry, and we are naturally apt to expect the uniform use of poetical language. In noticing, however, these imperfections amid so many beauties, we are afraid we offend against the rule of Horace; "Ubi plura nitent, &c." and we hesitate not to recommend the poem to our readers, as containing many curious views of feudal manners, and much rich poetical imagery.

II. The Confederacy against Britain, a Sermon: preached at St Andrews, Thursday, Feb. 18. 1808, being the day appointed for a general fast. By George Hill, D.D. Principal of St Mary's College, &c. 8vo. 1s.—Hill.

THIS is an able and eloquent statement of the duties arising to Britons amid the difficulties under which their country now labours. Altho' the introduction of political discussion into the pulpit, formerly so common, is now properly discontinued, yet public duties, especially in perilous times, form certainly an important part of those incumbent on a Christian, and as their exercise is often painful, and requires a large portion of self-denial, it becomes the more necessary to inculcate them.

After observing the singular and unprecedented situation in which Britain has been placed by the disasters which have befallen every other power in Europe, Dr Hill proceeds to point out the purpose of the confederacy which is now formed against her, and the means by which it attempts to carry them into effect. Admitting the magnitude of these means, and the inveterate hostility with which they are employed, he suggests the reasons which we have to trust, that they will ultimately prove fruitless. In the second place, he considers those grounds of security and hope which religion affords. This part of the subject appears to us to be treated in a manner particularly interesting and impressive. He observes,

> Although threats and the vaunting of our foe have not intimidated the public mind, and although the events of the war, so far as we have been affected by them, do not suggest any reason for despondency or gloom, yet the times are awful; and, notwithstanding our resources, and our public spirit, a suspicion may obtrude itself upon the firmest mind, that Britain, standing almost alone, is unable to check that torrent, which has already swept away every other mound opposed to its progress.—But the words of the prophet relieve this anxiety; for they plant in our souls that fear of God which counteracts every other fear; they bring assurance to the good hopes which patriotism inspires; and they open to us a sanctuary which the rage of the enemy cannot violate. When we enter this sanctuary, we behold an Almighty Ruler, swaying over the nations his righteous sceptre: a government supreme and paramount, which, acting with an unvarying regard to the order and happiness of the universe, regulates and restrains all authority by whomsoever it be held; a superintending, guiding, controuling, counsel, itself independent and unchangeable, bending all things to its own ends, and employing in its service means infinite in number, and irresistible in effect. This is the hand which is stretched over the nations: this is the purpose which is purposed over the whole earth. It is the counsel of wisdom and love, educing good out of evil, illustrating the glory of the Creator, the patience, generosity, and heroism of his faithful servants, and conducting all apparent irregularities to a great and benevolent end. In this counsel we acquiesce. What can we wish better for ourselves, for our friends, for our country, than that this counsel should stand; that every tongue which blasphemes it should be put to silence, and every hand which is lifted against it should be turned aside!

Cease,

Cease, then, your boasting, and banish your fears, ye children of dust.—Hear the voice of your Almighty Sovereign, and seek to understand and know this, that God is the Lord. He placed you in different corners of his dominions, on the continent and in the isles, that all the riches with which he hath replenished the earth and the sea might be ransacked and enjoyed; that, in the variety of your manners, there might be a pleasing exhibition of the pliancy and energy of the human powers; and that, by a friendly extended intercourse, you might polish, improve, and assist one another. But if his creatures, instead of fulfilling his gracious purpose, forget the laws of justice and kindness, and wantonly introduce the desolations of war into the dwellings of those who were for peace, he employs the fruits of their turbulence as the executioners of his vengeance. For a season he sometimes permits disorder and violence to prevail, that he may administer wholesome chastisement, and that he may recal those manly virtues which quiet orderly times are apt to extinguish. But the eyes of the Lord follow the whole progress. He checks it, when it has performed his work. He alters its direction, and disappoints the calculations which had been formed with regard to its extent and its termination. He dissolves confederacies in iniquity, turning every man's hand against his fellow; he blesses associations for mutual defence; and making violence, sooner or later, to return upon the head of those from whom it proceeded, he renders their history an useful lesson to succeeding ages, a rebuke of human folly, and a memorial of the Divine sovereignty.

If, amidst personal and domestic sorrow, the mind of a good man rests with complacence and thankfulness, in the belief that all things are working together for good to them that love God; if, amidst the disappointments, vexations, and contentions, with which private life is chequered, there results from pure religion that serenity of soul, which ingratitude and malice cannot disturb, our spirits may also be composed amidst the convulsions of nations, by looking up to the wisdom, power, and love which preside over the universe. We are called, this day, to contemplate the light thus reflected from the throne of God upon the eventful times in which we live; and although the conflict be distressful, and its remaining course to us unknown, yet, if we sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, we may possess our souls, not in patience only, but in joyful hope, and may derive, from our experience of the past, courage and firmness to meet the future. P. 16.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Gentle Shepherd, a pastoral comedy, with Illustrations of the Scenery, an Appendix containing Memoirs of David Allan, and a comprehensive Glossary: to which is prefixed, an Authentic Life of Allan Ramsay, 2 vols. large 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Farmer's magazine, No. 32. 2s. 6d.

Dia-tessaron, or, The Gospel History, from the Text of the Four Evangelists, in a connected series, with Notes critical and explanatory. By Robert Thomson, writer, Edinburgh. 8vo. 6s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A New Edition, in octavo, of Mr Scott's Marmion, is in the press, and will speedily make its appearance.

Wernerian Natural History Society.

A Society has been lately established in this city for the cultivation of the different branches of Natural History, particularly the Meteorology, Hydrography, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology of Great Britain, and its dependencies. The name *Wernerian* has been assumed in honour of that consummate naturalist the illustrious Professor WERNER of Freyberg.—A charter has been obtained, and the following office-bearers elected:

Robert Jameson, Esq. F.R.S.E. Prof. Nat. Hist. Edin. President

William Wright, M.D. F.R.S.E. Thom-

Rev. T. Macknight, F.R.S.E. John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.E. And Tho. Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.E. Vice-Presidents.

Patrick Walker, Esq. Treasurer.

Patrick Neill, Esq. Secretary.

The Council of the Society is nine in number, consisting of the above Office-bearers, with Charles Anderson, Esq. F.R.C.S. and Lieut.Col. Fullerton of Bartonholm.

It was resolved that the Society should consist of Honorary, Foreign, Non-Resident, and Resident Members; the number of Honorary Members being limited to ten. At the first meeting, the following Honorary, Foreign, and Non-Resident Members were unanimously elected:—*Honorary*, Professor Werner of Freyberg; Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society; and Richard Kirwan, Esq. President of the Royal Irish Academy.—*Foreign*, Mr Frederick Mohs; Professor Karston; Professor Klaproth; Mr Von Buch; Mr Von Humboldt; Mr Freyesleben; Mr Meuder; and Mr Herder.—*Non-Resident*, Dr J. E. Smith of Norwich, President of the Linnean Society; the Rev. Dr John Stuart of Luss; Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. Yarmouth; Robert Brown, Esq. Linnean Society; the Hon. Mr Greville, F.R.S.; Charles Hatchett, Esq. F.R.S.; Compte de Bournon, F.R.S.; Dr George Shaw, F.R.S. British Museum; and Dr William Henry of Manchester.

It was also agreed, that the papers read before the Society, after due consideration by the Council, should, with permission of the authors, be printed in the Society's Transactions; of which a volume in octavo is to be published annually, or as often as possible.

At the first ordinary meeting, held in the College Museum, an interesting description of Cotemporaneous, or Inclosed Veins, was read by the President, and delivered over to the Society for publication: and an ornithological, and also a mineralogical paper announced for next meeting. The President, in the paper alluded to, divided veins into two classes. The first class comprehending *true veins*, the second class *cotemporaneous* or *inclosed veins*. True veins, he remarked, unless where the beds or strata are of very great thickness, traverse many different strata or beds, and altho' we do not always observe them open at the surface of the earth, they invariably open at the surface of the formation or series of formations which they traverse: thus the outgoing or opening of metalliferous veins that traverse clay-slate and mica-slate are sometimes covered by the second porphyry formation.—*Cotemporaneous* or *inclosed veins* are in general confined to individual beds or strata, and are completely inclosed in them, or in other words, wedge out in every direction in the bed or stratum in which they are contained. After detailing the various characters of true and cotemporaneous veins, he next described the cotemporaneous veins that occur in the different great rock-formations, beginning with granite and ending with the newest floetz-trap formation. He explained the mode of formation of these veins. When describing the cotemporaneous veins that occur in gneiss, he remarked, that certain varieties of these bear a striking resemblance to granite, and have been frequently confounded with it. This led him to point out the characters by which true granite veins are to be distinguished from veins of granitic gneiss. As connected with this part of the subject, he examined the facts on which the Huttonian theory of granite is founded; and stated that the supposed granite veins, which have been described as shooting from massive granite into superincumbent rocks, and which have been held out as demonstrating the falsity of the whole Wernerian geognosy, are, in reality, nothing but cotemporaneous veins of granitic gneiss accidentally in contact with granite.

Pro-

Professor WERNER has lately been elected a member of the following literary societies in Edinburgh. The Royal Society; the Natural History and Chemical Society; the Royal Medical Society; and the Royal Physical Society: and a new society, lately established for the purpose of promoting the study of natural history, has added to these marks of respect by assuming his name.

A Paper on Oxalic Acid, by Dr T. Thomson, of Edinburgh, was lately read before the Royal Society; containing the results of a great variety of experiments made to ascertain the relative qualities of the constituent parts of this acid, on a principle of calculation laid down by this able chemist in the last edition of his excellent System of Chemistry.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

IN the threatened scarcity of rags, and consequently high price of paper, it becomes incumbent on all persons to diminish the consumption as much as possible, and to husband both the rags and waste paper. Our supplies of rags for paper-making have been received hitherto chiefly through Holland and Hamburgh, and those channels are, for the present, closed against us. The use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and of thick writing papers, ought to be generally discontinued, and a rigid system of economy observed, in this article, in the Tax-office, and other public offices.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt, has in the press, in three large volumes, octavo, the works of Bishop Hopkins; including all the pieces contained in the Folio, with several scarce Posthumous Treatises. A life of the Author will be prefixed, and a copious Index be given at the end.

Mr Francis Bailey, has in the press, an Analytical Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities; which will contain several new and useful tables on the subject, together with their various applications to different questions in Finance, &c.

A new edition of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the Editor's greatest industry and best judgment, and ample recourse will be had to the manuscript notes of the late Dr Farmer, written in the folio edition of that author, of which the editor is in possession. Whilst elaborate editions of Massinger, Jonson, and even Shirley, are announcing, the public will surely attend to any attempt to retrieve from the trifling comments of Theobald, Sympson, and Seward, or the more careless ones of Colman, authors, who, in the opinion of some critics, deserve to rank next to Shakespeare.

Mr Hill, of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs; in which, the medical, surgical, and mechanical modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

The Rev. Mr Cecil, minister of St John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing an Account of the Life of the late Rev. John Newton, rector of St Mary, Woolnoth.

Dr Carpenter, of Exeter, will, in a few days, publish a small work, entitled, The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue, of a Library for Young Persons, with Observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected; intended to assist in the formation of literary institutions, and to aid young persons in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.

Mrs Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press, Mentorial Lectures; comprising remarks on the higher Branches of Female Education.

A new Translation of the Georgics of Virgil, in blank verse, is in the press, and may shortly be expected to be published.

The popular dramas of Mr Colman, the Iron Chest, the Surrender of Calais, the Battle of Hexham, and the Heir at Law, are now in the press. The first of these is the only one that has yet been published in an authentic form.

A third Book of the Minstrel, in continu-

tinuation of Dr Beattie's Poem, will shortly be ready for publication.

Two additional volumes of Espriella's Interesting and Popular Letters from England will appear in a few weeks.—A new edition of the former volumes has already been called for.

A little work on Mythology, by Mr Hort, is nearly ready for publication.—This gentleman will also shortly publish, a Compendium of Universal History, and some other elementary works for the use of his own school.

Mr Octavius Gilchrisb is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the Sowdan of Babylone, from the original manuscript which came into his possession at the dispersion of the collection of the late George Steevens.

Mr G. Gottleib is preparing for the press, an Account of his Travels in North America in the years 1806, and 1807. This work will be illustrated with a considerable number of engravings on wood.

Mr Raymond will shortly publish The Passions, written by William Collins, embellished with sixteen superb engravings, by Anthony Cardon, from designs by Robert Ker Porter: with Notes, and a comparative Review, by the Editor, of the Life of Collins, as written by Mr Langhorne and Doctor Johnson. The Notes contain also Biographical Remarks, and Anecdotes of the Poet, which have escaped the notice of these Biographers.

A Translation of the Thirteenth Book of the Æneid of Virgil, from the Text of Maffæus, by a Lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

Dr Jarrold, author of Dissertations in Answer to Mr Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population, will, in a few days, have ready for publication, Anthropologia; or, Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man, with Incidental Remarks.

The first folio edition of the plays of Shakespeare published in 1623, being considered by the commentators on that great dramatic Poet, as by far more authentic and valuable than the succeeding ones, but from its scarcity and consequent high price, only being accessible to few, it has been thought proper to reprint it; and accordingly a copy of this edition has been a considerable time in the press, and is now nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to ensure its fidelity, and during the time it has been in hand, three separate copies of the original edition have been constantly consulted. The new edition is printed in the common roman type, but in arrangement, orthography, and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously page for page, throughout, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, is about to publish a new variorum edition of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. The text is from the first English edition of 1551; a book of considerable rarity, and scarcely known to bibliographers and lexicographers. Beneath the text will be copious notes, and various readings from the Latin, French, and English editions, including the whole of Dr Warner's.—The Utopia will be preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction; comprehending, among other subjects, a complete Catalogue *Raisonné* of the various editions of the Utopia hitherto published. The work will be ornamented with some fac-simile wood cuts.

The Supreme Court of Justice, at Copenhagen, lately laid before the King, an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, including Iceland and the Indian colonies, on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated, that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, and the rest for inferior offences. The number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies as one to ten thousand.

The Emperor has allowed all booksellers in his dominions to sell those books which had been prohibited by the Emperor Joseph the II. provided that such books still remained in their warehouses, and that no fresh sets should be imported, nor any new editions printed.

POETRY.

Poetry.

LOVE CONCEALED.

NOW surly Winter pours along,
Diffusing sadness o'er the scene;
No more is heard the Linnet's song,
No more the groves are deck'd in green.

No more the swallow's twittering note
From clay-built shed proclaims the dawn,
No more the sky-lark swells his throat
O'er meadow green or grassy lawn.

The rose, so late my garden's pride,
No more is seen to cheer the gloom,
No more the bee, with loaded side,
Robs of its sweets the heather bloom.

But why lament the fading year,
The tuneless grove, the leafless tree?
For Spring returns again to cheer
The green-wood glades with harmony.

Yes, Spring returns; her temples bound
With snow drops pure, with primrose coy,
But not to me returns the sound
Of rural sweets, of vernal joy!

Ah, no! when next the thrush's voice
Shall gladly hail the Spring's return.
This heart, already dead to joys,
Shall moulder in the silent urn.

Pale is this cheek which lately shone
In prime of youth, and beauty's bloom;
Th' elastic trip, alas! is gone,
The beaming eye is sunk in gloom.

Henry, thou mark'st my fading form,
And mark'st, I ween, with pitying eye,
And would no love thy bosom warm,
Didst thou but know for thee I die?

And know thou shalt, but only then,
When death has set this pris'ner free,
Ah, do not, do not then restrain
Thy tears for her who died for thee.

Dec. 25th 1807.

VERSES

On leaving the banks of the KEN.

FAREWELL, ye scenes of happiest days,
Dear native land, a long adieu;
O'er sounding waves the vessel steers,
Thy distant hills are scarce in view.

Friends of my youth, with you no more
The sportive hour in glee I'll spend,
No more pursue the paths of love,
To distant shores my way I bend.

Ye guardians of my helpless years,
Sweet sharers of their fond embrace,
To part with you costs more than tears,
It rends my heart, it wounds my peace.

I mourn the scenes, the friends I leave,
But Mary, more I mourn for thee;
With fancy's eye I see thee grieve,
And grieve to think I'm far at sea.

No more with thee, in summer eve,
The banks of limpid Ken I'll trace,
No more th' enrapturing joy receive,
Thy beauty gave thy wit and grace.

On Ken's sweet banks the opening bud
Of Mary's beauty caught my eye,
I watched the floweret, saw it spread,
Resolved to gain it or to die.

And Mary's heart at length I gained,
Her blushes owned a mutual fire.
But sordid friends her love restrained,
To thwart our wishes all conspire.

With aching heart, with frenzied soul,
I quit the Ken's meand'ring tide,
I go where Indian oceans roll,
Where Ganges and Hydaspes glide.

Ah! would Golconda but resign
Part of its wealth to ease this heart,
Then might'st thou, Mary, still be mine,
And never, never should we part.

Jan. 1st 1808.

To

To the Editor.

SIR,

The following verses, in the hand-writing of an amiable young lady, have fallen into my hands; if you think them worthy of insertion in your valuable miscellany, you will gratify

A Constant Reader.

ANNA'S PORTRAIT *of her* LOVER.

ASK you for whom I fondly sigh?
For whom I'd live—for whom I'd die!
Who does all other youths excell?
His name I dare not—will not tell.
A thousand charms that cannot fade
Adorn the dear—the matchless lad;
A heart that never knew a fault;
A tongue that speaks but what it ought;
A voice that human notes excells,
And sweeter far than Philomel's
That strikes the ear with magic lay,
And steals the very soul away.
Then think, Oh! think on all that's fair,
To please the eye and charm the ear!
All that is soft in one that's kind,
All that is strong in manly mind.
Then think of more than I have said,
'Tis something then like my dear lad.

Melrose. *A. S.*

SCOTTISH SONG.

AIR.—"*The Bob o' Dumblane.*"

THE sun has gane down o'er the lofty
Benlomond,
And left the red clouds to preside o'er the
scene,
While lanely I stray in the calm simmer
gloamin',
To muse on sweet Jessie, the flower o'
Dumblane.

How sweet is the briar wi' its saft faulding
blossom!
An' sweet is the birk wi' its mantle o'
green!
But sweeter, an' fairer, an' dear to this bo-
som,
Is lovely young Jessie, the flower o' Dum-
blane.

She's modest as ony, an blithe as she's
bonny,
For guileless simplicity marks her its ain,
An' far be the villain divested of feeling,
Wha'd blight in its bloom this sweet flow'r
o' Dumblane!

Sing on, thou sweet mavis, thy hymn to
the e'ening,
Thou'rt dear to the echoes o' Calderwood
glen,
Sae dear to this bosom, sae artless an' win-
ning,
Is charming young Jessie, the flow'r o'
Dumblane.

How lost were my days till I met wi' my
Jessie,
The sports o' the city seem'd foolish an'
vain;
I ne'er saw a nymph I wou'd ca' my dear
lassie,
Till charm'd wi' sweet Jessie, the flow'r o'
Dumblane.

Tho' mine were the station o' loftiest
grandeur,
Amidst its profusion I'd languish in pain,
An' reckon as naething the height o' its
splendour,
If wanting sweet Jessie, the flow'r o' Dum-
blane.

Paisley. *R. T.*

SONG.

THE WORN SOLDIER.

THE Queensferry *boatie* rows light,
And light is the heart that it bears,
For it brings the worn soldier safe back to
his home,
From many long toilsome years.

How sweet are his green native hills,
As they smile to the beams of the west,
But sweeter by far is the sunshine of hope
That gladdens the soldier's breast.

I can well mark the tears of his joy,
As the wave beaten pier he ascends,
For already in fancy, he enters his home,
'Midst the greetings of tender friends.

But fled are his visions of bliss,
All his transports but rose to deceive,
For he found the dear cottage a tenantless
waste,
And his kindred all sunk to the grave.

Lend a sigh to the soldier's griefs,
For now he is helpless and poor,
And, forc'd to solicit a slender relief,
He wanders from door to door.

To him let your answers be mild,
And, O! to the suff'rer be kind,
For the look of indiff'rence, the frown of
disdain,
Bear hard on a generous mind.

Paisley. *R. T.*

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment.

Lord Hawkesbury presented the Russian and Austrian papers (the substance of which we gave in last Magazine, p. 137.) and the orders of Council of the 11th November. The latter gave rise to a desultory conversation, in the course of which they were strongly censured by Lords Holland, Auckland, and Grenville, as a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and of the municipal law, and as being unintelligible.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the thanks of the House to Lords Cathcart and Gambier, and the other military and naval officers employed in the expedition to Copenhagen, and their Lordships' approbation of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates.—The vote passed without a division, although objected to by Lords Holland and Grey, who thought that thanks ought not to be voted, because little opportunity had been afforded for the display of skill and valour. Other opposition Peers (Lords Moira and Auckland) were, however, of opinion, that as the orders which the officers and men had received had been completely executed, they deserved the thanks of the House.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Lord Cathcart was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat, on his being created a Viscount of the United Kingdom; the Lord Chancellor afterwards communicated the thanks of the House to his Lordship and Lord Gambier, to which each of the noble Lords made an appropriate reply.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The bill to prevent granting places in reversion was read a first time, as was a bill, brought in by Lord Moira to amend the law respecting debtor and creditor.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Lord Auckland presented a petition from Sir James Innes Kerr, one of the claimants of the Roxburgh estates, praying that the appeal cause on that subject should be accelerated. This application was made on three different grounds—1st, The extreme age of Sir James, and the importance to his family of having the matter settled before his death, as he must otherwise be precluded from making the proper settlements on his children.—2d, That this cause formerly held an early day, and was postponed on account of Lord Melville's trial, and other public measures; and 3d, and chiefly, Because, as the decision of it must have an effect on the petitioner's claim for the title to the Dukedom of Roxburgh, it was in so far a question of privilege, in which the House was interested. The petition was referred to a Committee of Privileges on Friday.

Friday, Feb. 5.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, so much of the petition of Sir James Innes Kerr, as relates to the Peerage of Roxbury, &c. was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, for whom it would be to consider, whether it would not be proper to have the claims of the petitioner to the property previously heard and decided by the House. The remaining part of the petition lies over for future consideration.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The *Duke of Norfolk* rose and said, after the fullest consideration he could pay to the subject of the expedition to Copenhagen, he felt it to be expedient to extend his application for papers in the form of four distinct motions. To the three first he understood no objections would be made; he should therefore

fore propose them without any comment.

(The three motions were in substance, that the particulars and dates of such information as had been received from his Majesty's Ministers at Copenhagen, as far as related to the naval preparations on the part of Denmark, be laid before the House.)

These being read and agreed to,

The *Duke of Norfolk* again rose and said, that the equitable principles due from one independent nation to another were utterly abandoned, and the fleet of a neutral state seized, without any justification. He was aware that a necessity might exist that would supply a complete vindication; but the declaration subscribed with his Majesty's name, which had received the sanction of the British Government, and which must be attributed to the advice of the servants of the Crown, he would venture to say, after an attentive perusal of that instrument, discovered no such necessity as had been pretended. That attempt at justification, which had been submitted to the eyes of all Europe, had failed, and we were exposed to the disgrace consequent on this failure. By the effort we gained something; we had gained possession of the Danish navy; but by that possession we had thrown Denmark into the arms of France. It was said, that the danger was imminent, because Holstein was in the power of France. This assertion was incorrect; but were the fact otherwise, until the whole of Jutland should have been occupied by the troops of the foe, no such peril was to be apprehended; but after we had committed this act of injustice and violence, every thing was to be feared, because we had by our own misconduct alienated the affections of a friendly state; yet, if the French army were in Jutland, was the conquest of Zealand secure? Not Denmark only, but Russia also, by such an aggression, was converted into an inveterate enemy—Russia, from whence our arsenals are supplied with the most valuable articles for the maintenance of our maritime strength—Russia, who herself possessed a powerful navy, which would become a most important accession to the naval resources of France. His Grace concluded with moving, that the papers be laid on the table.

Marquis Wellesley thought the necessity alone of the measure was a complete vindication. What constituted this necessity? 1. The designs of France; 2. The means France possessed to accomplish those designs:—3. The concurrence of Denmark with those designs:—4. The imminent danger that hung over this country. To the last moment of the contest with Russia, there was some hope of arresting the progress of the French triumphs. After the battle of Freidland, the hope of the Continent was converted into despair. The naval resources of every maritime state were to be concentrated for our destruction. Did any Noble Lord doubt that to Zealand France directed her attention; and was it not of the highest importance to disappoint her purposes? This plan was not confined to Denmark; it was to be extended to Portugal; and in both countries all British subjects were to be seized—every means of oppression were to be employed—the combined forces of these kingdoms were to be directed to complete the punishment of the oppressors of the seas, the enemies to the freedom of navigation throughout the world. His Lordship then entered into a course of reasoning, to shew that Denmark could not have defended Zealand against France. Nice inquiries into the political attachments of Denmark were not, in the present circumstances, necessary; it was sufficient to shew, that she was absolutely dependent upon France; and the unavoidable conclusion was, that she would be subservient to the purposes of France. From all that had been urged on these various departments of the subject, he would draw three natural inferences. 1st, It was the purpose of France to seize the Danish fleet. 2d, It was in the power of France to seize it. 3d, Denmark had no adequate means of resistance. The Danish fleet then would have been added to the navy of Russia, and the subjection of the Swedish fleet would have precipitately followed; and thus the whole of the floating strength of these three powers would have been under the controul of our enemy. It would have been no trifling

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accession; 40 sail of the line would have been placed in a commanding situation for the attack of the vulnerable parts of Ireland, and for a descent upon the coasts of England or Scotland; and in opposition to this formidable navy, the Admiralty could not have assigned any competent forces, without weakening our stations in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, and in the Indian Seas, at a time when it was most necessary to maintain our superiority in all these situations. The great maxims of the law of nations were founded on the laws of nature; and the law of security or self-preservation was, among these, the most important and sacred. Could their Lordships point out any place on the map of Europe, where any one dare breathe a sentiment adverse to the ruler of France? Was not the subjugation, not only of the Continent, but of the body and mind of every individual on its surface, complete? From these considerations, he hoped that the conduct of Ministers would be respected and approved.

Lord Hutchinson said, the very able and eloquent speech of the Noble Lord who had just sat down, had not afforded any justification satisfactory to his mind of the expedition to Copenhagen. The Noble Lord had failed in proving that Zealand could not have been effectually defended, even if the French were in possession of Holstein and Jutland.—He was of opinion that, even supposing the French to have been in possession of Holstein and Jutland, that still Zealand might have been defended with effect against the French arms. He had been employed on a very important mission, and he thought it the more necessary to say something respecting that mission, in consequence of partial extracts from his letters having been communicated in another place, by which he had been held out as giving opinions which were never delivered by him. The Russian army in Poland amounted to no more than 70 thousand men, with the exception of two detached divisions, amounting to about 30,000. The French troops were estimated at 150,000. From the disasters sustained by the former, and after the unfortunate battle of Friedland, the loss of the Russians amounted to 40,000 men: they lost also 1898 Officers, and 29 Generals.

After showing that in the course of the campaign the Russians bore no proportion, in point of numbers, to the French army, and that the disasters they sustained were of a magnitude that rendered a perseverance in the contest hopeless, his Lordship proceeded to read minutes of certain conversations which he had held with the Emperor of Russia, to the following effect:—

"On the 23d of August he had a conversation with the Emperor at Kaminicostroff, in which both agreed that it had become absolutely necessary for Russia to make peace. The Emperor then said that he had offered his mediation to England, from a sincere desire to see general tranquillity restored.—Lord H. observed, that sufficient time had not been allowed to accept or reject his mediation, because a much longer period than a month must elapse before any answer could be received, and although he was disposed for peace, yet no man in England would accept it but upon honourable terms; and, as far as we were concerned, the events of the war had been highly favourable. The Emperor replied, that the time was of no consequence; we might take three or four months. His anxious wish was, that we should make peace. He had a perfect knowledge of the feelings and character of the people of England, and he had been made acquainted by Bonaparte with the conditions of peace proposed to be offered, and he had no doubt that even he (Lord Hutchinson) would consider them highly reasonable and honourable. Some confidential conversation followed, which his Lordship did not think himself at liberty to disclose, but, from what then passed, he believed that the relations of peace between the two countries might have been preserved. His Lordship then positively denied having ever said, that if the attack upon Copenhagen had not taken place, there would have been no war with Russia; what he meant to say was, that the result of that expedition did materially change the relations between the two countries, and gave rise to sentiments of a very hostile nature at the Court of St Petersburgh.—In a second conversation on the 4th of Sep-

September, the Emperor asked Lord H. what he thought of the attack upon Copenhagen; his Lordship replied, that he was ignorant of the circumstances, but he hoped that the English Administration could justify themselves, and prove that the Danes were on the eve of declaring against England. The Emperor replied, that he (Lord H.) could not be of that opinion, if he recollected their repeated conversations on the subject of Denmark, in which he told him that he had used every effort to induce the Prince of Denmark to join the coalition against France, but that the Prince had uniformly declared that no consideration should induce him to depart from his neutrality; that such was the decision of the character of the Prince, that his determinations were not to be shaken, and that he (the Emperor) was convinced that no connexion existed between the French and Danish Governments previous to the attack on Copenhagen. Lord H. said, that he believed Lord Gower had delivered a note on that subject to the Russian Minister; the Russian Emperor acknowledged that he had, but that it contained no sufficient explanation.—Lord Hutchinson proceeded to say, that the Emperor Alexander manifested great concern at this unjustifiable aggression; that he conceived it to be worse than any thing that France had ever done, and justifying any thing that France ever could do; and in a very peremptory tone he declared that, as Emperor of Russia, it was his duty to demand complete satisfaction for this unprovoked aggression, and complete satisfaction he would have. He supposed we meant to attack Cronstadt; he was prepared for every event; he would resist to the last man," &c.

The substance of these conversations he had communicated to his Majesty's Ministers. Why was it not given to the public, among the other documents they had laid before Parliament? Because they well knew the attack upon Copenhagen was the immediate cause of the hostility of Russia, and of the interruption of those relations of amity and friendship, which, if that unfortunate transaction had not occurred, might have been preserved. There were, he would admit, parties in Russia, as well as in other countries; but there was not an enlightened man in Russia with whom he had conversed, who did not regret and condemn that transaction.—If such was the feeling of his Imperial Majesty, it might be asked why he did not declare war immediately? He would state the reason, because Russia had then two fleets at sea. But he would ask, whether Ministers were not apprised that it was then a question, whether an embargo should not be laid on the British shipping in the ports of Russia, and whether that was not to be considered as a proof of the dissatisfaction of his Imperial Majesty? He had, to his very great mortification, while abroad, read some observations in the press of this country, the style and tendency of which he reprobated with indignation. He was astonished how any one could have asserted that the Continent did not feel indignant at the attack upon Copenhagen. So far from its being approved in any part of the Continent he had visited, he could, from personal observation, take upon him to say that it was universally reprobated in the North of Europe.

Lord Erskine spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion. If the fact was that Denmark was hostile, we should have encountered and beat them manfully, instead of giving their ships new names, as the gypsies do to the children they steal.

Earl Moira asked whether our proud principles of public faith, or high notions of national honour, were to be abandoned, and we were now to imitate the principles of Bonaparte, which we had so often reprobated? All the excuses which had hitherto been made for the conduct of the Danish expedition were now cast away, and the broad principle defended upon the ground of speculative convenience only. We are now engaged in a war in which one false step may be ruin. This false step may not bring on ruin, but it brings us nearer to it, for it has destroyed all hope of a favourable change in Europe. He was sorry a better case had not been made out. How will the country stand before Europe, if the Ministers evade the question, and shelter themselves behind declamation? All party was out of the question on this occasion. If the Ministers should bring forward information to justify themselves, he would

would be the first to applaud their conduct; but if they should grant no more information, they would incur the deep condemnation of the country. The people were silent, not from apathy, but because they looked to the decision of Parliament upon the subject.

Lord Hawkesbury was so well satisfied of the propriety of what had been done at Copenhagen, that he would, if it had been necessary, have shed the last drop of his blood to have accomplished it in the manner it had been. He denied that the expedition excited disgust in all the nations of Europe. There was indeed but little freedom of opinion on the Continent; but where that freedom was, the voice proved favourable to Britain. In Portugal, the vigour and justice of the measure were highly commended. In Sweden it was also approved and justified. In Petersburgh, according to the letters of a Noble Lord already alluded to, it was equally approved. Down to the resignation of Count Soltikoff, not a word was said in condemnation of it by the Emperor Alexander. It was indeed no wonder that the general voice of Europe should approve, for the general interests of Europe were consulted as well as those of Britain. Europe, Asia, Africa and America, would find in this act the nucleus of their future grandeur and independence. Without ships, colonies, and commerce, our enemy would never be able to humble Britain, and this grand blow would for ever prevent his attaining his object.

Lord Boringdon, in reply, asserted, that Lord Hutchinson had sent dispatches home, stating that there had been secret articles annexed to the treaty of Tilsit, and specifically, that one of them might lead to eventual hostility with this country; and this was six weeks before he had received an account of the expedition to Denmark—how then, he asked, could the Noble Lord now stand up in his place, and state that the war with Russia had arisen out of the expedition to Copenhagen, and not out of the treaty of Tilsit?

Lords Holland, Lauderdale, Grey, Grenville and Auckland, spoke strongly for the motion, and *Lords Aberdeen, Mulgrave*, and *Morton* against it.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by a majority of 105 to 48.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr Sheridan gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the nature and grounds of the existing grievances in Ireland—observing, however, that it would have no reference to the Catholic claims.

Mr Banks, leave being given, brought in a bill to prevent the grant of offices in reversion.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr Canning presented the Russian and Austrian official notes referred to in the King's speech, (the substance of which we gave in last Mag.) and having signified, in reply to a question from Mr Whitbread, that it was not intended to found any motion upon them, that gentleman notified his intention to bring the subject before the House.

Mr Percival presented the orders of Council of the 11th of November, signifying, in reply to the inquiries of the other side, that it was intended to refer them to a committee of ways and means, in which certain duties would be proposed, founded on these orders.

Copenhagen Expedition.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Lord Castlereagh entered into a detail of the expedition to Copenhagen, enlarging upon the promptitude of its equipment, and the formidable force of the Danes, whose militia amounted to 35,000 men. He concluded by moving "The thanks of the House to Lord Cathcart, for the zeal and judicious conduct which he had displayed, after exhausting every means of negociation, in procuring the surrender of the Danish navy, and the arsenal at Copenhagen."

Mr Windham said, that in a measure of this kind, there was always to be found a third party, who were eagerly looking forward for a share of the applause. The tower guns were not to be fired for nothing; but in this case Ministers were as emulous of approbation as those who had done the greatest service for their country. The public did not approve of the expedition, and he was at a loss to comprehend why Ministers would press a question of a nature so odious.

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The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* wished it to be understood that the merits or demerits of the Expedition should be entirely set aside on the present Question. The Army and Navy had done their duty, which intitled them to the Thanks of that House; and had not the service been performed, he was certain the Navy of Denmark would have ultimately been employed in the invasion, if not the destruction, of this country.

Mr Tierney condemned the titles given by his Majesty to Lord Cathcart, and Admiral Gambier, on the score that their services did not merit them.

Sir Francis Burdett also spoke against the motion of Thanks, and concluded with calling for a division, which took place:—

For the Motion	100
Against it	19

Lord Castlereagh then moved thanks to Lieutenant-Generals Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. the Earl of Rosslyn, the Hon. Sir G. J. Ludlow, K. B. Sir David Baird, the Major Generals, Brigadiers, and other Officers employed, and an approval and acknowledgement of the services of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; which motions were agreed to, and ordered to be communicated by the Lord Chancellor to Lord Viscount Cathcart.

His Lordship then moved the thanks of the House to Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier; and next to Vice-Admiral Sir H. E. Stanhope, Bart. Rear-Admirals Essington, Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and Keats; Captain Sir Home Popham, K. M. Captain of the Fleet, and other Officers, all of which were carried without a division.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Major Generals Finch, Grosvenor, and Sir A. Wellesley, and Sir H. Popham, being in their places, the *Speaker* communicated to them severally the thanks of the House for their services at Copenhagen; each made an appropriate reply. The *Speaker* also reported the answers of Lords Cathcart and Gambier to the communication of thanks. The bill to prevent granting offices in reversion was passed. Various papers were moved for respecting the state of the army.

Mr Canning presented a number of papers respecting the Russian negociation. They are twelve in number, and of so great length, that we can only generally state, that ministers made every possible effort, consistent with the national honour, to continue upon amicable terms with Russia, and that there were secret articles to the treaty of Tilsit which concerned England; the Russian minister (Gen. Budberg) acknowledged their existence; "*Some* of them," he said, "did not concern the interests of England," but all that he would positively say was, that there was no article stipulating the shutting of the Russian ports against England.—After a great deal of evasion, the Emperor of Russia positively refused to make any communication of these secret articles, and for no other reason but—because he would not.—It is equally clear from these papers that the hostility of Russia was not produced by the expedition to Copenhagen, but by the treaty of Tilsit. On the contrary, to the very last, even after the appointment of Count Romanzow to the foreign department, there was every appearance that matters would be amicably settled, and the Russian Emperor, yielding to the counsels of his best friends, resolved to accept our offer of leaving to him the adjustment of our differences with Denmark, and to embrace the opportunity of re-establishing the tranquillity of the north; and a note was written to General Savary, with a view of engaging the French Government to consent to the restoration of the neutrality of Denmark. Then it was that the secrets of Tilsit could be no longer concealed.—Savary remonstrated violently against this measure, and immediately after produced a peremptory demand from Paris of the immediate execution of *all* the secret articles of Tilsit. It was done—Alexander issues his famous declaration, annuls the convention of June 1801—proclaims the principles of the armed neutrality—breaks off all concern with us—declares war!—These were the secret stipulations of Tilsit!

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Several papers were presented respecting the naval transactions in the Baltic. In a committee the Chairman was instructed

structed to move for a bill to permit the importation of all articles, the produce of the Brazils, in Portugueze ships. Mr Rose, at the same time, intimated, that it was intended to permit the importation of all such produce under proper duties. After much uninteresting conversation respecting the papers presented, and others moved for, Mr *Eden* moved for an authentic copy of the American President's message to Congress, communicating his refusal to ratify the treaty with this country.—Ordered.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr Ponsonby rose to make his promised motion, the object of which was, to ascertain how far ministers were justified in advising his Majesty to employ his forces in the expedition to Copenhagen, and with this view it was necessary to enquire what the disposition of Denmark had been, what the conduct of Russia, and what means France possessed of exciting any projects hostile to this country. On the first head of inquiry he observed, that if Denmark was hostile to this country, and disposed to join France and Russia against us, she would no doubt have exerted herself to place her naval force in a state of respectability. From the established practice of Denmark respecting her marine, it was impossible that she could man a considerable fleet at a short notice;—he therefore wished to know what information ministers had received relative to any augmentation of the naval force of Denmark. When Admiral Gambier was preparing to sail, about a third of the commercial property of Denmark was in our ports; and when, in consequence of a whisper that Copenhagen might be the destination of our armament, the Captains applied to the Council, and he to the Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen for advice, the answer returned was, that there was no probability of the neutrality of Denmark being disturbed. Would such have been the answer, if Denmark meditated hostilities against us? But it may be said, that Denmark, though not hostilely disposed, was likely to be forced into hostility, and therefore we were justified in seizing her marine.—Our justification, in this view, must rest on the necessity of anticipating the designs of the enemy upon the Danish fleet, and that necessity must depend upon the weakness of Denmark, or her indisposition to resist compulsion; the strength of the enemy, and the certainty that she must yield to his force.—What information, then, had ministers respecting the power that France possessed of seizing the Danish navy? At the time that Admiral Gambier sailed, a great part of the Danish army was encamped in Holstein; a considerable French force was also in the same place. Had Denmark intended to yield to France, she would not have advanced a force against a French force. Was then the latter sufficient to compel her to yield to the views of France? He thought not; and, had the attempt been made, she would have preferred the alliance of England, from whose hostility she must suffer most; and this would have been her conduct had not the rashness of ministers driven her into hostility against us. But, it might be asked, when we proposed to her to surrender her fleet, and maintain her alliance, why did she not accept the proposal? because it was a proposition so insulting, that nothing short of absolute conquest could ever make any nation submit to it. As to the means of compulsion possessed by France, it had been said, that when she had taken Jutland and Holstein, she might have marched an army across the Great Belt, when frozen, and seized the Danish fleet.—This he believed to be almost impossible; but had it been otherwise, surely the Danes, with their allies, the Swedes and ourselves, would have been sufficient for the defence of Zealand.

The next question was, how far France was to receive assistance from Russia in the execution of her designs. If it was true, as had been said, that Russia, by the treaty of Tilsit, had thrown herself into the arms of France, and become the chief instrument in forming a confederacy against us, it was strange indeed that we should be seizing the Danish marine, and allowing that of Russia to roam about at pleasure. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a long review of the papers on the table, and argued from them that Ministers themselves never believed in the existence of any confederacy between France and Russia to force Denmark

mark to join them against England.—They had urged many reasons for desiring the disclosure of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, but this never was one of them, and they finally expressed their desire that the pacification with Denmark should be entirely the work of the Emperor of Russia, that great troubler of the repose of the north. But, supposing Russia to have been active in forming a confederacy against Great Britain, it was extremely improbable, and there was not a shadow of evidence to prove, that Denmark was disposed to join it, nor had Russia the means of compelling her. And what had been the conduct of Ministers towards Denmark herself? Were their propositions of a nature to procure a restoration of peace? They proposed, he understood, not to restore her fleet until after three years after the conclusion of peace—a proposition which could only be made for the purpose of insulting Denmark. And how had they acted in regard to Zealand? They attacked Denmark because France entertained the project of shutting the Sound against us, excluding our manufactures from the Continent, and seizing the Danish fleet. Their conduct shewed how weak it was to do ills by halves. They had secured to France two of her objects; the Sound would be shut, our manufactures would be excluded. They had provoked hostility, without taking away the power of revenge. Why did they not retain Zealand? With the assistance of Sweden and our own reinforcements, it might have been defended against the Frenchand the Danes. If it was to be abandoned, why did they not disarm the arsenal, destroy the docks, blow up the Crown Batteries and Cronenburg Castle, and secure to ourselves the quiet possession of the Sound? Denmark alienated, France would construct fleets in Copenhagen much faster, better, and cheaper, than in any part of Europe. Ministers had expressed much solicitude for Sweden. France had long been the enemy of that power; Russia was probably become so; Denmark was now the ally of France, and thus, by our not dismantling Zealand, Sweden was exposed to the greatest danger. Upon the whole, considering Ministers unjustifiable in all that they had, and all that they had not done, he demanded the fullest information. He concluded by moving for any information respecting the naval force of Denmark, or any measures for augmenting it, received by Ministers.

Mr Secretary Canning rose in reply.—He admitted with the Right Hon. mover, that the dispositions of Denmark and Russia, and the means of France, constituted the question before the House. As to Denmark, it was never maintained by Ministers that she had wilfully and of choice been desirous of war with us, but far less would they admit that we had the hearts of the Danes, and had forfeited them. In exciting the armed neutrality of 1780, Denmark had been an active agent, and in a few months after she had declared her abandonment of the principles of that league, she entered into another league against us: Did this testify her good principles, or the means of resisting the influence of superior Powers? Was there under these circumstances (for Denmark had not been cordially with us since 1780,) no ground for suspicion, for vigilance, no probability that a much stronger league would now be formed against us, after Bonaparte's avowed intention to bring every power of the Continent to bear against us, and to collect a naval force which should annihilate our naval supremacy? Looking to the past, was there no probability that Denmark would be induced by inclination or compelled by force, to join such a league? But, says the Right Hon. Gentleman, Denmark had prepared against any attempt on the part of France to controul her conduct, by stationing a military force in Holstein;—what was the history of that force? The greatest danger to which Denmark was ever exposed from France was in 1803, when the latter occupied Hanover with a large force. There was then not a man in Holstein beyond the peace garrison. In this state did the boasted cordon of Holstein remain, not till the period when the French seemed disposed to molest Holstein, but till the army of *England* and *Sweden* was in force in Hanover! then, and *not till then*, did the Danes increase the military force in Holstein! After the battle of Jena, the territory of Denmark was violated by a

French

French detachment; a skirmish took place with the Danish troops; a Danish general was taken, and conveyed to the French head-quarters, from whence he was sent back, after being pillaged, and covered with insult and injury—and this while the Danish army was collected in the neighbourhood to cover the neutrality of Holstein. Where was now the delicate feelings of *national pride?* was this insult followed by the advance of that army? no—but by its immediate retreat! and a remonstrance from the British Government was the consequence. How was the *delicate pride* of Denmark consulted in the conduct of France towards Sweden soon after? After the storming of Lubec, 2000 Swedes were made prisoners; their General was treated with marked distinction, and sent back with a message from Bonaparte's brother-in-law to the King of Sweden, inviting him to make common cause with France, intimating that it was his interest to do so, and hinting that it was unnatural for Denmark to possess Norway, which ought to be annexed to Sweden.—What was the conduct of the heroic King of Sweden on this occasion? He sent immediately to acquaint the Prince of Denmark with the offer that had been made him, and proffered the assistance of 20,000 Swedish troops for the protection of Denmark. In communicating this offer to the British Government, the Danes entirely concealed the proposal of France relative to Norway, and the offer, although by us recommended for acceptance, was rejected. After such conduct, could we rely on the frank and full declaration of Denmark? On the communication to the Court of Denmark of Napoleon's famous decree of the 21st of November, no remonstrance was made against it, but when our mitigated spirit of retaliation was resorted to, the rage of the Danish Government was excited, and a threat was held out of resistance to its execution. The magistrates of Hamburgh remonstrated against this decree. When their deputies represented to Napoleon the ruin that his restrictions would bring upon their commerce, his answer was, that "he would annihilate all commerce; for as commerce and England were identified, and be determined that England should fall, it was necessary that commerce should fall." He added, that he would make other Powers co-operate with him; and, adverting to Denmark, that mighty neutral, that powerful independent state, he said—"Let that little Prince take care, or I will teach him how to act." When the French shut the Ems and Weser, the Danish Government assented to the measure without a murmur, but remonstrated strongly against our blockade of those rivers; from all this it appeared that Denmark, whether from predilection or necessity, had no power of election between England and France. Mr C. here read extracts of dispatches from Mr Garlike, our late minister at Copenaghen, dated December 1807, in which he states, that after the communication of the decree of the 21st of November, a demand was made that the Danish troops should be withdrawn from Holstein, that no English or Swedish troops should be allowed to enter the Danish territory, and no measure taken demonstrative of distrust of France; and this demand was followed, not by the advance, but by the retreat of the Danish army. Mr Garlike strongly recommends vigilance and precaution to our Government, as there were no preparations of defence on the part of the Danes, and, from the feeling prevalent in the Government, there was every reason to believe that when France was in an attitude to enforce her demands, she would insist upon the exclusion of British vessels from the ports of Denmark, and probably on the surrender of Copenhagen. In the course of this exposition of the conduct of *neutral* Denmark, Mr Canning did ample justice to the conduct of the late Ministry, who had met with manly firmness the remonstrances and demonstrations of the Danish Government, and had given them to understand that his Majesty never would suffer the whole or a part of the Danish navy to be placed at the disposal of France.

After a variety of other observations, Mr Canning adverted to those *delicate feelings* of national pride, which according to Mr Ponsonby, had been outraged by our proposal to retain the Danish fleet (he acknowledged it was proposed to retain it till three years after a peace, and he did not think the period too long to ascertain its probable du-

durability.) What, he asked, would be the national feeling in this country, to what a situation must we be reduced, bef re we should think of disposing by sale of any part of our navy? yet such was the situation of proud Denmark.—She entertained the project of reducing her navy by sale, and the Russian Minister had actually entered into treaty for the purchase of part of it. Denmark had sufficient intimation of the impending danger. She knew that Napoleon had declared in his bulletin, after the battle of Friedland, that the blockade of the Continent would now "cease to be a vain word;"—to what ports but those of Denmark could this prospective threat apply, for what others were neutral? She felt it so, and was found shrinking into her shell as the French appeared, and neglecting to make any addition to her means of defence. She also knew that after Bernadotte took possession of Hamburgh, an expedition to Holstein was determined on, that the French General had an interview with the Crown Prince at Kiel, and that he made no secret that the object of his mission was to procure the exclusion of the English from the ports of Denmark.

As to the insult offered to the dignity of Denmark, he should direct the Right Hon. Gentleman's attention to an authority of the law of nations, from which he would learn, if he doubted the doctrine, that a few frigates stationed in the Belt, to prevent the passage of troops from Holstein, would have been as great an aggression as the attack upon Zealand. The law laid down in a late address to Napoleon from his Minister, says—"that there is no Sovereign in Europe who should not acknowledge that he was responsible to the French Emperor for any exercise of his neutrality, which may be detrimental to his French subjects, and that to suffer another belligerent to board their ships was as great a breach of neutrality, as the absolute violation of their territory." Let those who talked so much of the wounded pride of Denmark consider, that upon this principle, the search of the smallest vessel, in crossing the Belt, would be sufficient to place Denmark in a state of war with France.

As to pushing matters to extremity against Denmark, it did not enter into the contemplation of Ministers; it was not judged proper to carry the measure beyond the necessity of the case. The force sent was sufficient to induce the surrender of the fleet, or, if no terms would be listened to, to compel it, with the least possible loss. We were told that the Danes could have defended Zealand against the French, but he had the authority of his predecessor to say, that the pressure in Holstein was likely to lead to the surrender of Zealand.—If the Danish navy, as alleged, was not prepared to resist the English, no more could it be to resist the French; and we found, after the surrender of Zealand, that many Danish troops got into the island, notwithstanding the judicious position of our naval force. As to our abandoning Zealand, it was the opinion of the most experienced officers, that it could not have been retained, without a much greater force than we could possibly spare. We were asked, if Russia was a party against us, why did we not first attack her—why select Denmark as the object of attack? The question was a strange one—the answer at least was obvious. The object to be obtained from Denmark was of the highest importance for the security of the country; and would it have been wise or politic to have passed by the harbour of Copenhagen, which contained 20 sail of the line, ready to be converted into instruments of vengeance against us, in order to execute a barren bravado against Cronstadt, where we could obtain but three or four rotten hulks? As to attacking Russia, it was surely no unimportant consideration that there were then 500 British ships and 6000 seamen in her ports; and, besides, we had the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean as a security for her good behaviour. That squadron now had gone into the Tagus, not by orders of the Russian Government, but from sheer distress, and because they could enter no enemy's port from the strictness of our blockade. Their first orders were to make for a British port, and so much was even the Russian Ambassador deceived respecting them, that he had retained a frigate with specie for the payment of the squadron. But

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it was the object of Ministers, by a policy rather conciliating, to bring back Russia to her true line of policy; they therefore abstained from any conduct that might drive her irrecoverably into the arms of France. With the same forbearance, Russian ships of the line were suffered to pass unmolested thro' our fleets. We knew the mind of the Court of Russia was alienated from this country; the expectation of assistance from us, well or ill-founded, was the cause, not of the peace of Tilsit, but of the temper in which it was concluded, when the military disasters had rendered that peace necessary. Out of twenty dispatches from our Ambassador, there was not one in which he did not say, "Send assistance, or Russia will fail you—make a diversion which will take part of the weight of the war off Russia, or she will withdraw from it." But still it was hoped that Alexander might be induced—not to renew the war with France, in the present circumstances of the world—God forbid! but to consult the true interests of his empire.

That the expedition to Copenhagen was not the cause of the hostility of Russia was proved, not only by our Ambassador, but by the dispatches of Lord Hutchinson, who said, that the rational and better part of the nation was against a war with England, but the prevailing party at Court was French; and that there were many secret articles in the treaty of Tilsit, which he believed related to Turkey, and the shutting of the Russian ports against England, in the event of the failure of a negociation within a limited time. As to the application to Russia to mediate between us and Denmark, considering the anxiety she had always manifested to maintain her rank as protector of the north of Europe, and the fond tenacity with which she still wished to cling to that character, it must be regarded as sound policy by all friends to the true interests of Russia, and so it was regarded, until the overbearing influence of Savary, the French ambassador, then altered the tone of the Russian Cabinet.

As to the apprehended increase of danger to Sweden from the expedition, he would say, that the danger was greatly diminished by the event, and the Government of Sweden felt it so. Mr Canning finally shewed, that the conduct of Ministers was by no means without precedents. In 1801, Madeira was taken from neutral Portugal, our faithful and ancient ally, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French. In 1806, upon a report of an intended French invasion of Portugal, the late Ministers sent out Lord St. Vincent, with instructions to offer the assistance of England to defend the country, or to convey the Royal Family to the Brazils, if that was preferred; if neither resolution was adopted, his Lordship was instructed to prevent, if possible, the port of Lisbon from falling into the hands of the French, and at all events to secure the Portugueze navy.

We have gone much beyond our limits in reporting Mr Canning's eloquent speech, which he concluded with a direct negative to the motion.

Lord Gower expressed his conviction that the Copenhagen expedition was not the cause of the alienation of Russia, but the disasters in Poland, and the undivided pressure of the war which she was left to support. The majority of the people in Petersburgh were pleased with the result of the Copenhagen expedition, which removed their apprehensions of seeing French armies both on their Polish and Turkish frontiers. His Lordship deprecated the publication of more official notes. Foreign ministers had often hesitated to communicate confidentially with him, as they did not know how soon their communications might be made public.

Lord Castlereagh, in opposing the motion, mentioned rather a remarkable circumstance:—At a late Parisian levee, Bonaparte, in one of those extraordinary conversations in which he frequently indulges with foreign Ambassadors, addressed himself to the Portugueze Minister, and asked him if he had transmitted to his Court the demand, that the navy of Portugal should be ready to unite with the other navies of Europe against England, on the 1st of September. Having said this, he immediately turned to the Danish Ambassador, and asked him, whether he had made the same communication to his Court?

On a divison there were, for Mr Ponsonby's motion, 108, against it, 253 —Majority 145.

Historical Affairs.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.—Slave Trade.

THE Act of Parliament by which the Slave Trade is for ever abolished, has agitated the minds of the merchants and planters in Jamaica to a very considerable degree.

The St Jago de la Vega Gazette, of October 29, contains a long report made by a Committee of the House of Assembly of the island of Jamaica, to whom the act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, was referred. It was expedient to suppress several strong passages, descriptive of the present temper, strength, and designs of the negroes, that they might not inflame them. The Committee conclude their report with the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That this House, for itself, and on the part of its constituents, and of all other persons in any manner concerned in the welfare of this island, do, in the most solemn and decided manner, protest against the act of the Imperial Parliament, passed on the 25th day of March last, entitled, "An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade," not only as a breach, on the part of Government, of the conditions under which his Majesty's subjects embarked in the settlement of this island, but as a novel, unjust, and unconstitutional interference with its internal government and affairs; calculated to defeat and to subvert our laws; to deprive us of our dearest birthright, the trial by jury; to raise envy and jealousy in the breasts of the settled negroes; subversive of an ancient and admitted principle of the British Constitution, that no laws can be binding on those who are not represented in the Parliament which enacts them; placing not only our rights and properties, but also our lives, in the most imminent danger; and tending to promote disaffection in the minds of his Majesty's most loyal subjects.

"That the Legislature of this island has, and ever had, the exclusive and absolute right to enact its own laws, and to regulate entirely its internal government and affairs; that the Imperial Parliament hath not, nor hath any other power upon earth, the most distant right to interfere therein (except only his Majesty, in the instance of disallowing the laws here made;) and that, in support of the dearest rights and liberties of our fellow subjects, it is our duty, by all constitutional means in our power, to resist the attempt that has been, and every attempt that may be made, to destroy or to abridge that right.

"That this House, in more fortunate days, when the situation of the inhabitants of this island was different, and when the burdens and restrictions imposed by Great Britain were infinitely less oppressive than they are now, has never failed in shewing the strongest disposition to render the situation of his Majesty's troops in this island most comfortable; and that this House is still influenced by the same disposition, but is totally deprived of the same means.

"That the usual pay and subsistence granted to his Majesty's white troops stationed in this island, to the extent of 3000 men, be continued to them until the 31st of December 1808; in the first place by exhausting the funds to arise from the duties on new negroes, under the act commonly called the Additional Duty-Bill, and as to the deficiency, out of the monies to arise from some one or other of the money-bills to be passed this Session.

"That the Abolition Act, by its totally destroying, for the future, the customary revenue under the negro-duty-bill, by its baneful effects on our ordinary resources, and its general tendency to overwhelm the unfortunate settlers and inhabitants of this island, in combination with the excessive duties and charges on our produce, and the well-known distress of the colony, renders us totally unable to make any provision for his Majesty's troops, beyond the period above-mentioned; nor can we contemplate a renewal of such grants, until, by a redress of our grievances, the minds of our constituents respecting our constitutional rights shall be quieted, and the possession of the means shall again enable us to bear so heavy a burden.

"That, under the pressure of a heavy public debt, and of individual distress, now actually felt and become insupportable; and, from the prospect of the calamities, which must be the inevitable consequence of the abolition act, it is absolutely necessary to relieve all ranks, by moderating the taxes, and by retrenching the public expenditure

diture in every possible manner, even in some cases of acknowledged public benefit and advantage:—That the vote of the House, refusing the annual grant of 15,000l. for roads at a distance from the sea, by which internal settlers, who so much augment our strength, are discouraged, should be followed up by a resolution to suspend, for the present, all grants for public buildings and barracks, except in a limited degree, and under very apparent necessity.

"That the further prosecution of the measures about to be adopted, in the imperial Parliament, for the relief of the sugar colonies; the repeal of the abolition act; or, if that cannot be effected, the absolute repeal, at least, of all the obnoxious and unconstitutional enactments thereof, coupled with a full compensation to the island, for its losses, sufferings, and disappointments, in consequence of the abolition of the trade; the adoption, by the British Government, of the means of affording general protection to this colony, at the general expence of the empire; and, above all, an abandonment, by the Imperial Parliament, of every pretension to an interference with our internal government or affairs, are objects of the highest importance to this island, and call for the immediate, the serious, and most energetic attention of the Island Agent."

The Duke of Manchester, the new Governor, was anxiously expected, and a petition against the above Bill was drawn up, to be presented to his Excellency.

FRANCE.

However chimerical the project of sending a French army by land to India may be considered, it is certain that Bonaparte is seriously occupied with arrangements connected with that enterprize. The British Government are in possession of information, that during the month of November, more than two hundred French officers passed Bussorah on their route to the Persian Court. A French officer, disguised as a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at Lahore, and amongst other papers found in his possession, was a minute survey of the country from Herat to Candahar and Cabul. The present situation of Persia, although it is not calculated to offer any interruption to the passage of a French army, is not competent to afford it many facilities; the Empire appears to be distracted by intestine commotions, and severely embarrassed by foreign aggression.

General Gardanne has left Paris as Ambassador to the Court of Persia.—On the Persian frontier he met a Persian Ambassador, on his way to Paris, with a retinue of 100 persons.

Napoleon, it is said, is now seriously to set about the accomplishment of his long promised project for the establishment of a King of Jerusalem; the Court of Constantinople, it is added, will acquiesce in the plan.

By a letter from Algiers, of the 21st December, it appears that the Dey was then on the eve of declaring war against France. He had positively refused to deliver up the prisoners claimed by the French as inhabitants of Genoa.

Private accounts say that Bonaparte has left Paris, on his way to Spain.—The public journals do not say so, but the secrecy of the despot's movements may warrant us to give some credit to the report. The French papers contain an imperial decree, offering French citizenship, after a year's residence, to foreigners who shall introduce useful arts or inventions into France. By another decree, Antwerp is to form a maritime prefectship. The English smuggling boats on that coast have been all seized, and their crews sent to Antwerp to assist in fitting out the ships there. It is whispered that Napoleon is by no means satisfied with the conduct of Austria and Russia, and that the renewal of hostilities is an event by no means improbable. In the mean time, the armies and generals of France are in motion in all directions, and intelligence of important events is expected at no distant period. Sixty thousand of the anticipated conscription for 1809 are to be immediately placed on service, and 20,000 left as a reserve for next year.

A senatus consultum has been passed, constituting another grand dignitary of the French empire, under the title of Governor-General beyond the Alps. His residence is to be established at Genoa. Prince William of Prussia is in Paris, and has had a long private audience of Napoleon.

Bonaparte has created two new Princesses of the Empire, viz. a Mademoiselle Tascher, a relative of the Empress. This Princess was married on the 1st of Feb. to the reigning Duke of Ahrenberg. The other is Antoinette Murat, niece of the Grand Duke of Berg, married on the 4th to the Prince of Hohenzollern.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted a pen-

pension of 160,000 florins to the Prince and Princess of Orange-Fulda, who have lost their dominions, and a pension of 120,000 florins to Prince William of Brunswick, who is in the same case, for himself and his Princess. No pension has yet been granted to the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who is said to be possessed of large capitals vested in foreign funds.

Every succeeding post brings intelligence, that however leniently the French decrees may have been formerly executed against the Americans, the citizens of the United States are now treated with as much injustice as the subjects of the most hostile power. A number of American vessels have been taken and confiscated; some of them indeed because they had touched at a British port, or been visited by British cruizers; but some also which had no communication with either our ports or cruizers.

Every article of colonial produce is extremely scarce throughout France, and indeed the whole Continent, and bears an enormous price. Coffee, for instance, which is heavy sale in the English markets at 90s. per cwt. is now sold in France, Holland, and almost every part of the dominions under the controul of France, at not less than 16l. sterling. At Nantz, sugars are at 220s. per cwt. which is more than double the ordinary price.

Vaccination gains ground rapidly in France. The Bishops, the Prefects, and all public functionaries are very active in carrying into effect the decree of the Minister for its encouragement, in so much, that 67,670 individuals have been successfully vaccinated within the space of six months, and the small pox has considerably declined. It is remarkable, that the most strenuous promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in France is Dr Guillotin, the inventor of the instrument which has taken off so many heads. This gentleman is now making reparation by saving the lives of his fellow citizens.

PORTUGAL.

Napoleon has at length issued his fiat respecting the fate of this country. He signed a decree at Milan on the 23d of December, which, however, was not promulgated at Lisbon till the 1st of February. It is to the following effect:

"It declares the throne of Portugal abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that henceforward the kingdom of Portugal is to be united to, and considered as part of the dominions of France. It dissolves the regency formed by the Prince Regent, the members of which are placed in various stations in the public departments, and are, in future, to act under the controul of the French Government. It sequestrates all the Crown property, and that of the nobles who followed their Prince. It (or rather, we believe, another decree, issued about the same time) imposes a farther war contribution of about 400,000l. sterling upon the unfortunate Portugueze; the chiefs of cities and towns are to be allowed to tender the church-plate in part of payment. The goods of British manufacture, of which accounts have been given in, are to be sold by the holders; who, on effecting the sales, are to pay into the treasury one third part of the amount of such sales for the benefit of the state. The tax on income, which was previously at ten per cent. has been augmented to 30, and is to be paid in every part of the dominions, excepting those places through which the troops of France marched on their way to Lisbon. Such are to be altogether exempt from this tax, in consequence of the severity of their losses on that occasion."

Conform to the above decree, General Junot issued the following proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF PORTUGAL,

Your interests have engaged the attention of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our Master; all irresolution ought to disappear; the destinies of Portugal are brightening, and her future happiness is secured, because Napoleon the Great has taken her under his omnipotent protection.

The Prince of Brazil, by leaving Portugal, renounced all his rights and sovereignty over this kingdom. The House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Portugal; the Emperor Napoleon wills, that this fine country shall be governed entirely in his name, by the General in Chief of his army.

I have formed a Council of Government to enlighten me with regard to the good which I must do, and perennial Administrations shall be appointed, in order to point out to me the means of improving the Administration, and establishing order and economy in the management of the public wealth. I shall order roads to be made, and canals formed, to facilitate communication, and to cause agriculture and national industry to flourish; two branches indispensably requisite for the prosperity of a country, which it will be easy to restore to a people enlightened, persevering, and intrepid. The Portuguese troops, commanded by the most deserving of their Chiefs, will soon form but one family with the soldiers of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; and no rivalry will exist between them but that of valour and discipline. The public revenue, well managed, will

will secure to every person employed in the administration the reward of his labours, and public instruction, that only source of the civilization of nations, shall be diffused through the different provinces, and Algarve and Upper Beira will also produce their Camoens. The religion of your forefathers, the same which we all profess, shall be protected by the same hand which restored it to the vast French Empire, free from the superstition which disgraced it; justice shall be equally administered, freed from all the delays and arbitrary proceedings which degrade it.

Public tranquillity shall be no more disturbed by daring highway robbers, the offspring of idleness; and should any incorrigible miscreants be found, an active police shall rid the country of them. No hideous beggars shall henceforth offend the eyes of the industrious inhabitants of this superb capital, nor of the interior of the country; workhouses shall be erected for that purpose, where the maimed poor shall find an asylum, and the idle be employed in labour necessary for his own preservation.

Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Portugal, be peaceable and without fear; repel the instigations of those who wish to lead you to rebellion, and who do not care how much blood is shed, provided it be the blood of the Continent; confide implicitly in our exertions for your welfare, you will reap all its fruits. Should it be necessary, in the first moment, to make some sacrifices, they will be solely required to place the Government in a proper condition to meliorate your fate. They are indispensably necessary for the sustenance of a large army, required for the execution of the vast projects of the Great Napoleon. His watchful eyes are fixed on you, and your future happiness is certain. He will love you as much as his French subjects; endeavour to deserve his favours by a respectful conduct and submission to his will.

JUNOT.

Given in the Palace, Head-quarters, in Lisbon, 1st Feb. 1808.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has issued a proclamation to his clergy, in which he exhorts them to confide, with unalterable security, "in Napoleon the Great, this matchless prodigy of all ages, whom God has destined to defend and protect religion, and to give happiness to the people."

Advices from Lisbon, of the 31st of Jan. describe the wanton excesses and rapacity of the French troops as more dreadful and calamitous than any committed in conquered countries since the commencement of the revolution. The French colours were flying in the ports, and on board all the Portuguese vessels in the Tagus. The distress of the inhabitants, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, was extreme.—The French troops in and about Lisbon, on the 9th Feb. amounted to 34,000 men; the weekly mortality was estimated at 30 men.

It is certain that a great coolness subsisted between Gen. Junot and the Russian Admiral in the Tagus. Several Englishmen, who had sought refuge on board the Russian ships, had not only been protected, in opposition to the remonstrances of the French General, but had been furnished with the means of escape to the British fleet.

A friendly communication had been opened between Sir C. Cotton and the Russian Admiral on the 9th February; the Russian fleet lay at single anchor, with their top gallant masts across, as in readiness for sea. No visitors were suffered on board the Russian fleet, with a view, it is said, of concealing the English refugees. One Portuguese ship of the line carried the French colours, but was not supposed to be fit for service; and it is perfectly ascertained, that there is not in Lisbon either provisions or stores necessary for naval equipment.

SPAIN.

The impression is strong and general, that Spain will soon experience the fate of her neighbour Portugal. The French army assembled in Spain is said to be not short of 130,000 men. All the garrison towns on the coast are to be occupied by French troops;—10,000 entered Barcelona early in February, and an equal number were on their march to Cadiz. Several of the Spanish nobles and ecclesiastics, accused of having been concerned in the late sham plot, have received sentence of banishment; among these is the Duke de l'Infantado. An order has been issued, forbidding all French, Danish, or Dutch vessels to sail from the Spanish ports, lest they should be captured by the British.

ITALY.

ROME.

The subversion of the Ecclesiastical States is now actually carrying into execution. On the

the 2d of February, a corps of 6000 French troops, under the command of Gen. Miollis, entered Rome, and took possession of the castle of St Angelo, and all the principal guards. The inhabitants made no resistance, and the troops behaved with the greatest good order. The next morning the General waited on the Pope to pay his respects, but continued only a few minutes with his Holiness, and he returned to the palace of Lucien Bonaparte. The French officers were quartered upon the nobles, and the soldiers in the monasteries.

Upon this occasion, his Holiness caused to be issued the following protest, on the very day the French troops entered his capital:—

Notice of the Secretary of State Cardinal Caesoni.

"His Holiness, Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French Government, and to the extent required of him, as it is contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and to the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands:—

"Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and, being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his Sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions, being desirous that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain now and henceforward uninjured and untouched.

"As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace, who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt, but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public which his Holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard."

Rome, Feb. 2. 1808.

Private accounts say that the Pope has abdicated both his temporal and spiritual authority, and that Cardinal Fesch, Bonaparte's maternal uncle, is to be the new Pontiff.

Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, and Ancona are to be united to the Kingdom of Italy.

NAPLES.

Hostilities, according to the French papers, have been resumed in Calabria, between the French and insurgents and English. The Neapolitan *Moniteur* states in substance, that

"In the night of the 26th of January, a corps of about 600 men, partly English and partly banditti, who were landed at Canatella and Villa San Giovanni, attacked a post, which was only defended by a company of Voltigeurs, and 20 yagers. Captain Liveron, who commanded this post, defeated the enemy, put them to flight, and pursued them to the sea. Part endeavoured to regain their vessels by swimming; the remainder were made prisoners. On the 30th, four English gun-boats and two transports were attacked at Portecello by a company of Voltigeurs and some grenadiers, who rushed into the sea, boarded the vessels, and took them. The firing having excited some observation at Messina, some English ships of war put out, and one of them, a brig of 22 guns, got aground, and was taken, after a gallant defence of two days. She is stated to have had on board 200 men. On the 2d of February, the French made themselves masters of Reggio, and took 900 prisoners. They then commenced the siege of Scylla, which was expected soon to fall, and a descent on Sicily was immediately to follow."

Such are the enemy's meagre accounts of these transactions, to which we have as yet nothing to oppose; but official intelligence from our own officers may be soon expected.

A British garrison of about 250 men occupies the fort of Scylla, in Calabria. The rock on which it is built presents a nearly perpendicular face to the land side, and the avenues to it having been destroyed, the position has been rendered inaccessible. Towards the sea, narrow flights of stairs, strongly defended, have been cut in the rock, and by these, regular supplies of water and provisions are received from Messina.

Naples is greatly embarrassed by the British cruizers stationed at Capri, who have cut off all its communications by sea.

The

The last accounts from Sicily speak in confident terms of the means employed for its defence. A line of battle ship, and several smaller vessels were permanently stationed at Messina, and in the Streights. The King, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, has visited every part of the island, and constructed fortifications on every assailable point. The whole of the eastern coast presents a connected chain of batteries, and the people, instead of being dissatisfied with their government, have manifested towards it the greatest degree of attachment.

The Russian troops, which were about to retire from Italy, are to remain for the present, in order to favour the projects of Bonaparte in that direction. The French troops in Dalmatia, it is hinted, are about to proceed against India, and to be replaced by troops of the Confederation of the Rhine. All these circumstances may be considered as portentous of the storm which is ready to burst upon the Porte.—— Accounts from Vienna and Holland state, that the British have taken possession of several islands in the Archipelago.

Several American vessels have been carried into Leghorn, and condemned, as in the ports of France and Holland.— The Russian fleet, not conceiving itself safe from the English at Trieste, has gone to Venice and Porto Re. A Russian frigate, which put into Palermo, not knowing of the war, was taken possession of. Report speaks of an action off Corfu, between a British and a Russian ship, but no particulars are given. The appearance of the English in the Adriatic is a source of perpetual alarm along the coasts of that sea.

Bonaparte has laid an embargo upon Sardinian ships, and issued letters of marque against that power. He has also extended his decrees against all neutrals going to and from Sardinia.

The order of the Jesuits has been expelled from the dominions of King Joseph. The finances of the new King needed recruiting, and the property of the Jesuits has been seized on, and is now offered as security for a forced loan of 1,200,000 ducats, to which his faithful subjects are compelled to subscribe.

In the night of the 29th of January, a wing of the Palace of Salicetti, Minister of war and police of Naples, was blown up with gun-powder. The Minister escaped, but the Duchess Lavalle, his daughter, and her husband, were severely wounded. Suspicion imputes this mischief to the agents of the insurgent Calabrians.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have lately had a narrow escape for his life. Returning from his country seat to Naples, a party of men surrounded his carriage, and several shots were fired at him, but without effect. An action then took place between them and Joseph's guards, 15 of whom were killed, but Joseph escaped. The kingdom of Naples is stated to be in a dreadful state of anarchy. Assassinations multiply; the tribunals are daily occupied with the trials of public offenders; accusation is sure to be followed by conviction, and denunciation and death go hand in hand.

TURKEY.

The armistice between Russia and the Porte expires in April, and the latter is making great preparations for the renewal of hostilities. Awakened to a sense of its danger, it would now, it is said, purchase the aid of England, by allowing us to occupy the Morea and Egypt;—but it is, it is feared, too late. An Austrian army, almost as formidable as that which endeavoured to arrest the march of Bonaparte, is assembled on the frontiers of Turkey. The Russians occupy Moldavia and Wallachia in equal force; and the French will advance from the side of Dalmatia with probably not inferior numbers. The projected plan of partition will no doubt be carried into effect in the course of the summer. The letters from Constantinople complain bitterly of the annihilation of all trade, and the want of many essential articles, in consequence of the rigour and extent of the blockade.

AUSTRIA.

Now that the Ambassador of Austria has left us, we may be prepared for the full extent of the hostility of that Power, which happily is not great. Letters from Trieste state, that all trade or communication with that port and Fiume was forbidden to the English; and as they were

were not without apprehensions at Trieste of an expedition similar to that against Copenhagen, the most vigorous measures of defence had been resorted to. A general embargo was expected upon all English merchandise, and upon all property of the English, Sicilians, and Maltese. In consequence of which, all colonial produce had risen 20 per cent. Orders have been issued for reinforcing all the cordons on the Austrian frontiers, for the threefold purpose of preventing smuggling, checking the desertion of foreigners in the Austrian service, and obstructing the influx of emigrants from Venice, Prussia, Hanover, &c. There is a talk of an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria, France, and Russia, being on the eve of conclusion. The three powers have, in the mean time, guaranteed to each other their respective possessions. Mr Adair, the British minister, had left Vienna, and was to embark at Trieste for England.

RUSSIA.

All the late measures of the Court of St Petersburgh, evince its servile submission to the will of the French despot, whose influence is now as absolute in the Councils of Alexander, as in his own abject Court of the Thuilleries. We cannot conceive a more contemptuous insult to the feelings of his Imperial Majesty, than the appointment of Caulincourt, the atrocious agent in the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, as the new ambassador to the Russian Court. (See Vol. 66. p. 305. 467.) We shall refer our readers to the spirited remonstrance made by M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, on this occasion (p. 865.)—Yet the infamous Caulincourt is arrived at St Petersburgh, had his first audience of the Emperor on the 21st of January, and his reception was marked with unprecedented splendour, and corresponded in every point with the new order of things. He was attended to and from the Emperor's palace by all the state carriages, and escorted by the Emperor's body guards. The sum of 37,000 rubles was paid for the hotel assigned for his residence, and at a grand review, an army of 35,000 men was drawn out for his inspection. He rode on the Emperor's right hand.

Savary the late French Ambassador still continues at Petersburgh, and is extremely active in endeavouring to induce the Russian Government to adopt the same system of confiscation and plunder, with respect to English property, which Bonaparte has enforced in the minor States on the Continent. He has been distributing his bribes, under the nose of the degraded Alexander.—Besides his largesses among the people in his public appearances, he has paid down L.10,000 for a four years lease of the House of Mr Irtel, master of the police at Petersburgh, As he is about to return to France, he can have no occasion for the house, in which Irtel is to remain, and the transaction is viewed in its proper light in the Russian capital. A private letter, states that the Court banker at Petersburgh had drawn on London for 60,000 rubles, at the low exchange of 13½d.—it has been as high as 4s. 2d.

All accounts agree in stating that the Emperor's adoption of the French politics has disgusted the great body of the Nobles and all the wealthier merchants.

By an Ukase, issued the 3d of January, the importation of all foreign salt into the ports of the Baltic is permitted in Russian built ships, and for Russian account, on a moiety of the duties formerly levied.

Letters from Petersburgh, of the 29th January, state, that the members of the committee appointed to liquidate the claims between the English and Russian subjects, had not been, up to that date, summoned to the College of Commerce; and until that measure was adopted, it was impossible for any proceedings to be instituted. Passports to British subjects continue to be refused, and the Emperor had strictly ordered that no British shall be admitted in the Russian merchants' guild, so long as the war lasts, and those who have caused their names to be inscribed, are to be struck off the list.

The names, however, of the greater part of the English merchants have appeared in the Court Gazette, according to the custom of advertising, before they leave the country.

PRUS-

PRUSSIA.

His Prussian Majesty has, as was to be expected, been compelled to publish a declaration against England. It bears date Memel, Dec. 1st, and is to the following effect:—

"The King being obliged by the treaty of Tilsit to shut his ports against England, has taken, progressively, the appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements. He confesses the injury which the exclusion of British commerce from his ports must occasion to his already distressed subjects, but his hope that peace may be restored thro' the mediation of Russia having failed, and all communication between that power and England being broken off, his Majesty has no other rules of conduct than his duties founded upon the interests of his states, and the obligations contracted by a solemn treaty. He has therefore ordered his Legation to quit London, and puts an end to all relations and connexions with England, till a definitive peace has been concluded between her and France."

Knowing the influence under which this unfortunate Sovereign acts, and which he cannot resist, every man will feel more in pity than in anger at any step he may take. He makes no complaint, he brings not the slightest accusation against this country; he adopts the measures dictated by Russia and France, but he clearly shows that "his poverty, but not his will, consents." Their Prussian Majesties have returned from Memel to Konigsberg.

His Prussian Majesty lives at Konigsberg, in a state of comparative obscurity, and is not expected to proceed to Berlin, for some time at least. He has been obliged to prohibit the importation of salt from England, and a total want of that article is apprehended.

Private letters give the following account of the deplorable situation to which Prussia and her fallen Sovereign are reduced:

"Bonaparte demands the five fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Colberg, and Graudentz—the maintenance of their garrisons, which are to consist of 40,000 French troops—annual payments of five millions of dollars, till the whole contribution of the country is made up—and land to the amount of 50 millions of dollars, to be divided among his officers; so that the amount of the revenue that will be left the poor King will be about 2½ millions of dollars, and in that situation it is utterly impossible for the country long to exist. The unfortunate Frederick William, according to other letters, although invested with the title of royalty, and nominally possessing considerable territories, is unable, from the continued exactions of his insatiate conqueror, to keep up the appearance of regal state, and has scarcely the means of supporting the rank of a private gentleman.—His guards are dismissed, his attendants reduced, and his table never consists of more than two courses! Such is the situation of the man who, at the end of 1805, held in his hand the fate of Continental Europe! He is unworthily abandoned by Russia, for whose sake he rejected the favourable terms offered him after the battle of Eylau. From Napoleon he has just what he deserves—scorn and contempt.

The independence granted to the unfortunate city of Dantzick is a mockery of the most insulting kind. It is ground down to the most abject state of misery by the oppressions and exactions of the French, of whom there are no less than 15,000 quartered upon it. While these are rioting in excess, the wretched inhabitants are exposed to all the horrors of impending famine. A loaf of rye bread, not exceeding 5lb. which, before the irruption of the French, might have been bought for sixpence, is now sold at the enormous price of four shillings! As to fresh provisions, they were beyond the reach of the most opulent of the inhabitants. Every article of that kind was appropriated to the use of the French army.

The situation of Memel is described as still more deplorable;—the scarcity is such as almost to amount to a famine, mitigated in its severity only by the desertion of a vast number of the inhabitants. The King is benevolently active in using the small means which he has been permitted to retain, to alleviate the distresses of the people. At Konigsberg also the scarcity is severely felt:—a pound of veal costs 12 groshen; a load of wood 20 to 30 rix dollars.

In the night between the 1st and 2d of February, a fire broke out in the tanneries of the old town of Dantzic, which raged with such fury, that, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, it continued burning for twenty four hours. In the afternoon of the 2d, another conflagration, which threatened to be still more dangerous than the former, broke out in a large magazine, which had been made into a barrack, but the effectual exertions that were made to extinguish it, especially by the French troops, soon stopped the progress of the flames. The city presents a scene of desolation; more than 100 buildings are reduced

duced to ashes; the steeple of the church of the Holy Ghost has fallen down, and many persons have been maimed, and even lost their lives, on this disastrous occasion.

SWEDEN.

Hostilities have actually commenced between Sweden and Russia. The Russian troops entered Swedish Finland, near Abersfors, about the end of February, and advanced within half a mile of Sweaborg, which is represented as the only place in the country capable of making a formidable resistance. The Russian force is commanded by Gen. Buxhovden, and is stated at nearly 40,000 men. The Swedish force in Finland was only 20,000; but every possible exertion was made on the part of Sweden to resist them. The Russian Ambassador at Stockholm, and the Russian Consul at Gottenburg, were arrested, and confined prisoners in their respective houses.

The King of Sweden's ultimatum has been communicated to the Emperor of Russia, and is understood to be to the following purport:—

"His Majesty the King of Sweden had long and clearly manifested to all the world, and more especially to his Imperial Majesty, that he was a tranquil and peaceable neighbour; that he still desired to remain so, and, if permitted, would guarantee the free navigation of the Baltic. Above all, he would engage that it should not be infested with British cruisers and privateers; but, on the other hand, should he be compelled to draw the sword in defence of his honour, his principles, and his country, he would vindicate them to the last extremity: But if the result should prove unfavourable, and by the chances of war he should be bereft of Finland, he would think himself completely justified in indemnifying himself by the immediate occupation of Norway. Farther, he states, that the Emperor might expect to have all his ports either laid waste, or rigorously blockaded by a combined English and Swedish force."

A courier had arrived at Stockholm from St Petersburgh, with the Russian declaration to the Swedish Government. The Emperor commences with expressing his friendship and regard for his Swedish Majesty's person and government, and then declares, "That having contracted engagements which urgently call upon him to contribute all in his power towards accelerating a solid and lasting peace for the Continent of Europe, he feels himself under the necessity of taking provisional possession of Finland, until his Swedish Majesty shall think proper to adopt a new and wiser system of politics."

DENMARK.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Copenhagen, where vast preparations are making for the conquest of Sweden. Twenty thousand French troops are about to cross over to Zealand, and are to be united with a Danish army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. A part of Hanover is to be ceded to Denmark.

The Prince of Denmark has issued another order for the confiscation and payment into the royal treasury of all English property, or from the colonies or possessions of England. The loss which Denmark has sustained by the British expedition is estimated at no less than 67,880,000 rix dollars.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch papers of the 1st of March contain a decree of the Dutch Legislature, ordaining, that as the state of Kniphausen, and the Lordships of Jevers and Varel, are become a part of, and united to the kingdom of Holland, (forming part of the department of Groningen,) the flag of Kniphausen is to be abolished, and the vessels are in future to sail under the colours of Holland. There are to be no neutral flags, excepting those of America and Bremen. The Queen of Holland is six months advanced in her pregnancy. Prayers have been offered up in all the churches and chapels for her health, calling on the Deity to realise the prospect they enjoy of seeing an heir to the Crown of Holland.

King Louis is in future to reside at Amsterdam, which, at the date of the last accounts, he was about to visit, and where magnificent preparations were ma-

making for his reception. Of the rigour with which he continues to enforce his brother's decrees, the following may serve as a tolerable specimen:—

"The Skylark schooner, Lieutenant Banks, was sent by Admiral Russel, as a flag of truce to the Texel, to inquire into the particulars of the loss of the Flora frigate. Lieut. Banks was the bearer of a private letter from Captain Paget of the Goliah, commanding the blockade of the Texel, to Capt. Bland of the Flora; but the Dutch officer who came out to meet the schooner would not allow her to proceed; nor would he receive the letter which was open, and contained only intelligence relative to Captain B's family. He said his orders were to permit no sort of communication, whether public or private, with any vessel coming from England. Lieutenant Banks was therefore under the necessity of returning with only this information—"That the Flora had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and that every person on board had been saved." The rejection of an open letter, under the circumstances in which this was offered, and the refusal of that particular information respecting the crew of the Flora, which the relatives of persons in such an unfortunate situation must always be anxious to obtain, are acts of inhumanity, which until the period of Bonaparte's anti-social decrees never disgraced any civilized nation."

Naval Intelligence.

The French squadron which escaped from Rochefort on the 17th of January, (as mentioned in our last, p. 147.) has found its way into the Mediterranean. Sir Richard Strachan had received at sea some information of its course, and immediately stood for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 10th of February, and where he learnt that the enemy had passed the Straits on the 29th of Jan. twelve days before. Sir Richard took in some water at Gibraltar, and sailed straight for Sicily to join Lord Collingwood.

The French papers assert, that the Rochefort squadron had actually got safe into Toulon, having been previously joined by a Spanish division from Carthagena, and that they all sailed again in conjunction with the Toulon squadron, on the 7th and 8th of Feb. and steered a S. E. course. Their object is represented to be to attack Sicily, or Lord Collingwood's fleet, before he receives reinforcements. The combined French and Spanish force is stated at 24 sail of the line, and 8 frigates.

But later intelligence gives us room to doubt the accuracy of the French statement. The Auckland packet is arrived at Portsmouth, with mails from Malta, Sicily, and Gibraltar; the latter she left on the 1st of March, and reports that the Hydra frigate had arrived at Gibraltar the day before, with the intelligence, that while cruizing off Cape de Gatt, near Carthagena, about the 10th, she descried an enemy's fleet, consisting of nine men of war, steering eastward, but with a very strong gale of wind a-head; that she dodged them till the 26th, when the enemy was forced to take shelter in Palmas Bay, in the island of Majorca, where the Hydra left them, and run straight to Gibraltar with the intelligence.

Admitting, however, the force of the enemy, when combined, to be what is stated, no apprehensions need be entertained of the inferiority of Lord Collingwood's fleet. His Lordship was off Syracuse in the beginning of February, with six ships of the line; Admiral Thornborough lay off Palermo with the same force; and Sir Richard Strachan, with his squadron of seven ships of the line, had a chance of reaching Sicily as soon as the enemy. This united force, (among which is seven three deckers,) would enable his Lordship to give a very good account of the enemy, should he make his appearance.

Saturday morning, Feb. 13. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with his suite, embarked on board the Penelope frigate, Capt. Dick, and sailed for Halifax. The 7th, 8th, 13th, and 22d regiments, sailed with Sir George in 20 transports. The Undaunted frigate, Capt. Maling, escorts them as far as Madeira.

Another expedition under Gen. Spencer sailed from Falmouth on Sunday, March 6. under convoy of the Antelope. It consists of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. The fleet, consisting, besides the ships of war, of about 60 trans-

transports, were all clear of the harbour without any accident by 12 o'clock, and proceeded on their voyage with a fine breeze at N. E. The object of this expedition is still unknown.

The Subtile schooner was totally lost on the rocks of Bermuda, in the night of the 26th of October—officers and crew saved.

The Sparkler gun-brig, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Dennis, was also lost on the coast of Holland, on the 15th jan.—The following is a list of the men drowned on this unfortunate occasion. Richard Riley, midshipman; John Davies, boatswain's mate; William Eagersfield, clerk and steward; William Clarke, John Long, Edward Crawford, Timothy Denovan, and Andrew Hofregan, seamen; John Whiteheaves and James Brown, ordinary; Henry Shaw and John Malcolm, boys; Edward De Cruze and John Roberts, marines.—Total 14.

The Flora frigate, Captain Bland, was lost upon Schelling Reef, on the coast of Holland, in the night of the 18th of January. The Captain, most of the officers, and 130 of the crew, got ashore on the island of Ameland, where they were made prisoners. The remainder refused to leave the wreck, but, after remaining four days and nights on board, they also got ashore on rafts, and are prisoners at Harlingen.—(*See Holland.*)

On the 30th of Jan. the Leda frigate of 40 guns, Capt. Robert Honyman, encountered a most violent storm in the Irish channel, which obliged her to run for Milford haven; when unfortunately missing her stays in the night time, she ran ashore, and in spite of the exertions of the officers and crew, was totally wrecked. All the officers and men were saved by boats from the shore. The captain and officers have been tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

On Friday morning March 18, arrived in Leith Roads the Childers sloop of war, Captain Innes, from a cruize, having sent into Leith harbour a Danish dogger, partly laden with fish, which they cut out of one of the creeks on the coast of Norway. After the Childers had captured this vessel, she fell in with a large privateer vessel, of very superior force and weight of metal, with which she maintained a conflict for some time, when the privateer made off. The Childers had three men killed, and several wounded, amongst whom is the Captain, who was severely wounded by a splinter in his thigh.

The brig, Rambler of Leith, James Norris jun. master, cleared out at Thurso in September last for Pictou, with emigrants. They left Stromness the 1st of October, and on the 29th of the same month were totally wrecked near the Bay of Bulls in Newfoundland. When the ship left Thurso, she had on board 130 passengers; the crew consisted of 14 seamen, besides the Captain and surgeon. Of these the only survivors are three passengers, the second mate, and four seamen; so that, melancholy to relate, 138 persons have perished on this unfortunate voyage. Captain Norris was a very promising young man, only 21 years of age, and his untimely fate is greatly lamented. The Rambler was a large fine brig, of 400 tons, and of considerable value; she was the property of Capt. Norris sen. of Leith.

The following singular facts respecting the passengers in the Rambler, we have received upon the best authority.

Amongst those ill-fated people who had taken their passage for America in the Rambler at Thurso, was a man, his wife and several children, natives of Caithness. He had previously sold off his cattle and every thing he had on his little farm, and realized thereby from 600l. to 700l. This sum, by reason of some restrictive regulation regarding emigrants, it would seem, he was induced to divide, and privately intrust to the care of three or four of his fellow passengers, in order the more securely to take it away with him to America.—It happened, while they were all on board, and lying at anchor in the harbour of Thurso, waiting for a fair wind, this man took it into his head to change his mind, and resolved upon relinquishing his plan of quitting his native country. With this view he hastened on shore to settle some matters, and prepare for bringing his family and baggage back from the ship; but, before he could return to her, a fair wind sprung up, and he, in the greatest agony, beheld the vessel under sail, and proceeding on her voyage with all that he had in the world, and held most dear, on board of her. It is, perhaps, needless

less to add, that the wife and children perished in the Rambler, on the coast of America, and the unhappy man is now begging from door to door in the county for subsistence. It is a fact no less certain, that one of the emigrants who were saved from the wreck of the Rambler, has lately returned to Caithness from Pictou, and is now actually employed as an agent for procuring and sending out more emigrants."

COURT MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 19th Jan. 1808.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Colonel of the East York regiment of Militia, has been tried by a General Court Martial, on the charge of being "Drunk on duty." The Court has found Sir Charles Hotham guilty of the crime alledged against him, and has sentenced him to be cashiered; which sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm; and has commanded it to be thus publicly communicated to the army, in order that officers and soldiers of all descriptions may be made sensible, that no considerations of rank or station of life, nor even of past services, will induce his Majesty to pardon an offence of this nature, so injurious to the discipline of the army. His Majesty has, at the same time, been most graciously pleased to declare his great regret, on feeling the necessity of dismissing from his service an Officer, to whose good character so many General Officers have borne testimony; but, under all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has it not in his power to pay attention to the recommendation of the Court, and is reluctantly obliged to confirm the sentence to its extent.

ST PATRICK'S DAY.

Thursday, March 17. being the Grand Anniversary day, in honour of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the natives of that country enjoyed their usual festivities. The friends and patrons of the charitable institution, founded in honour of the Saint, dined together at Freemason's Hall, London, Earl Moira in the chair.

The children educated by this institution were introduced after dinner, preceded by the Stewards, and walked round the room, forming a highly gratifying exhibition to every heart possessed of a spark of philanthropy.

The Earl of Moira, on his health being drunk, made a very loyal speech, in which he said, "*Gentlemen, Brethren, and Irishmen*, The spirit of unanimity of this meeting may go forth and animate your countrymen to make resistance to the threats of our ferocious enemy.—(*Loud applauses.*)—Gentlemen, I rejoice to see the spirit which pervades this meeting! We are indeed threatened with common danger. Let us meet it with common contempt. The French Emperor even has the temerity to count on the discords in Ireland as a mean of severing the Empire. On my soul, I believe his expectations to be false and delusive.—Never did the clouds of danger and distress lour more heavily over us; but let them thicken; our enemy may have *numbers*, but we have *soul* enough with which to contend against him. These are not the times, Gentlemen, for recrimination—The very existence of danger is of itself sufficient to produce unanimity among Irishmen and Britons! I know, that, from the state of Ireland, many of her sons think she has reason to complain against England; but our quarrels are the *quarrels of lovers*, and, in the hour of danger, this shall be our vengeance—We shall throw our shields before England, and our arms to defend her! Irishmen were never known to trample upon a prostrate enemy! Can it be supposed, then, that they will turn from their Friends in distress? No!—Gentlemen let us say to England—Your cause is ours—here are we ready to bleed in your defence—Tell us not that we are are disaffected—lead us into battle along with you—Again in the true spirit of reconciliation, will we prove that our feuds are mortal, but our friendship eternal! May they end in the defeat of the common enemy!"

It is impossible to describe the applause which followed this speech; it lasted at least ten minutes. The day concluded with the greatest mirth and harmony.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Dundee General Meeting.

AT a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders, and other principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, held on Monday the 15th Feb. 1808.

John Guild, Esq. Provost, in the Chair.

The Provost stated, that he had called this meeting at the desire of a number of respectable merchants, manufacturers, and others, who wished for an opportunity of addressing his Majesty on the present critical situation of affairs.

The following Resolutions were moved by David Blair Esq. of Cookstone, and seconded by Ebenezer Anderson, Esq.—

Resolved, That at a crisis so awful as the present, when an enemy, powerful in his resources, and inveterate in his enmity, directs towards the destruction of our country the efforts of so many kingdoms subject to his controul, it is the duty of Britons to shew to an overbearing foe, that there is yet one nation in Europe which will not be appalled by his threats, nor terrified into submission by the extraordinary means to which he has resorted, in order to carry these threats into execution.

Resolved, That when the religion, the liberty, and the very existence of a people, are at stake, it becomes incumbent on men of every description to unite, and put forth their whole strength for the preservation of their common country.

Resolved, That, though when a peace upon secure and honourable terms can be obtained, it is an event which will no where diffuse greater satisfaction than among the inhabitants of this populous and commercial town, as in no part of his Majesty's dominions will the pressure of the war be more sensibly felt; yet we are prepared to submit to any privations rather than yield ingloriously in a struggle for every thing that is dear to us as men and as Christians; or give up, to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot, any of those rights which our ancestors spilt their best blood to acquire, and which it is the duty of their posterity at the same risk to defend.

Resolved, That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of our attachment to his person and government; of the sense which we entertain of our privileges, as living under the British Constitution; and of our firm determination to support, against the enemies of our country, its right and independence.

The Rev. Dr Nicoll then rose, and spoke nearly to the following purport:

I hope, Sir, it will not be considered as an intrusion in me to offer a few remarks upon the object of this meeting.—Living in the immediate vicinity, I am anxious to shew that the same spirit animates your neighbours which seems to prevail in the town itself. The present, Sir, is no party question—it is the cause of our country, and rises far above party views and party men. It is not who shall hold the reins of Government—but whether we shall exist as a nation, and be allowed to exercise the privileges of a free people.

In former days we have often contended for the balance of power, or for our right to some distant possession.—Now we struggle for our religion, our liberty, our families, and our all. The destruction of our native land is the favourite scheme of the chief enemy opposed to us; it is the first object of his heart, to which every other passion gives way. If he conquer our allies, these conquests he values, not so much on account of humbling them as depriving us of friends. If he makes peace on the continent, it is that he may be left free to direct the whole of his vengeance against this hated island.

Let us not imagine, Sir, that he is an enemy whose threats are to be despised. He is a man of unbounded ambition—

he

he is a man who, since his elevation to power, has never been known to desist from his purposes; or, in the execution of them, to have been startled by the dereliction of principle, or the commission of wrong. To a man of this description, the subjugation of the only country which has hitherto opposed an effectual barrier to his views of aggrandisement, must be a dazzling object, to the attainment of which he will reckon no sacrifice too great. At one time he made most formidable preparations to invade us; but here he was disappointed. The British Lion was roused—the call of patriotism resounded from one end of the island to the other—and crowds of brave men, eager to shew themselves the brothers of the conquerors of the ocean, flocked around the standards of their country, determined to shield it from danger, or to die in its defence. Against a people thus united, an attempt of invasion seemed too hazardous, and it was for the time laid aside. The mode of executing the plan was altered, but the scheme itself remains the same—it is still the destruction of Britain. "A nation of shopkeepers as they are," says he, "I find they will act; let me now try if they know how to suffer. I will shut up the sources of their wealth, and by ruining their commerce, divide, harrass, and weary them out." Such is his language; and to be sure, if he shall succeed in dividing and wearying us out, his end will indeed be obtained; but I trust in God, that he has miscalculated as much in the one case as he did in the other. By union, through the blessing of Heaven, we have hitherto defeated his projects; by union we will continue to oppose them. Firmly united together, and placing our confidence in the Almighty Ruler among the nations, no power on earth can conquer us.

It is most gratifying to observe that proof of unanimity which is exhibited here this day; the merchants and manufacturers of the second or third commercial town in Scotland, who, by the enemy's measures, are shut out from the principal channel of their trade, convened, notwithstanding, to express their determination of submitting to any hardships rather than yield to the dictates of a domineering adversary. It is a proceeding which I do believe will find its way into the closet of Napoleon himself, who is possessed of the most extensive intelligence; and along with others of a similar description, will tend to convince him, that freemen are not to be subdued by the fear of danger or the endurance of suffering. Such proceedings may, perhaps, lead him in good earnest to treat for peace on a just and honourable footing; and where is the man who does not wish to see such a peace established? But, however desireable the event, any clamour for its accomplishment, as indicating despondency, could be productive of only one effect—that of increasing the insolence of the enemy, and raising his demands.

If his restless spirit shall force us to continue the contest for any long period, we need not affect to conceal that it will bear hard upon the lower and more numerous class connected with manufactures; but a considerable number of them can be usefully and profitably employed in the pursuits of agriculture, where additional labourers are much wanted, and as to others, why should they not be assisted by the more opulent members of the community? For my own part, Sir, though neither merchant nor manufacturer, if ever such a measure become necessary, I shall be as ready to contribute my proportion as any man who hears me, and so, I doubt not, are many others as well as myself. If these people should suffer, it is owing to no fault of theirs; they will suffer because they are Britons, and because they are Britons they ought to be supported. The weight of the blow which is aimed at the whole body, should not be permitted to fall entirely upon any one of its members. The burden which, by its pressure, would crush to the ground a single individual, when divided equally among his companions, is but lightly felt. The cause in which we are engaged is common to us all; we ought all therefore to bear our part. By such a measure, perhaps, more than any other, we shall shew to the enemy that his hopes of ruining us, by a partialobstruction of our commerce, are fruitless and vain.

In thus equalizing the burden, many of us will no doubt be called upon to make additional sacrifices; but is it not better, Sir, to give up a part of our property, however large, that we may possess

sess what remains in security and quiet, surrounded by our families, and enjoying the sweets of our liberty, than by an ill-timed parsimony, run the risk of losing the whole; of being dragged from our homes, and of becoming subject to the will of a foreign master. A foreign master! What a train of miseries does that appellation include? But to a foreign master we will not submit. That independence and those rights, which our ancestors purchased with their blood, a brave and grateful posterity will not tamely see trampled under foot by an host of Frenchmen. That land which our fathers trode as freemen, their children will not consent to crouch on as slaves. When our country is in danger, drowning every lesser consideration, we will unite together as one man for its protection. Such must be the sentiments of every true-hearted man. Such Sir, I believe to be the sentiments of this most numerous and most respectable meeting. I shall, therefore, detain you no longer than by saying, that I cordially concur in the motion which has just now been made and seconded, for expressing our attachment to a gracious Sovereign, and our determination to support the rights of our country.

The Rev. Mr M'Vicar, Mr M'Lachlan, and Mr Thompson, also addressed the meeting with similar energy and eloquence, which our limits do not permit us to give a detail.

The resolutions were then unanimously carried, and a committee appointed to prepare an address, who, having retired, produced one, which was unanimously approven of, ordered to be signed by the Provost, and transmitted to Sir David Wedderburn, to be by him presented to his Majesty.

FORGERY.—The following singular statement is from a Glasgow paper:—

"On Monday, March 21. betwixt 2 and 3 o'clock, a man of decent appearance presented at the Kilmarnock bank an order for 160l. purporting to be that of a person who keeps an account-current with the bank; which, as usual, was given to the clerk to be checked, when it was found that there was not so much money in his account; and which was therefore returned to the presenter, and the reason of it's refusal assigned. After he had gone away, however, it struck the gentlemen of the bank as being a circumstance of rather a suspicious nature, and Mr Rutherford, the cashier, sent a messenger in quest of him, who, after some search, found him in a public house, whence he attended him to the bank, where the draft being again produced, and compared with those of the person on whose account it was drawn, the signature was found to be totally different; upon which he was taken into custody on a warrant from the Magistrates. A precognition was then taken before the Magistrates, in the course of which it appeared that his name was Robert Lees (although he had assumed that of James Reid,) and that he had for some time past wrought as a labourer about Cumnock. After a long examination, and the forgery being proven, he confessed it, and was committed to prison on Monday night. Upon Tuesday morning he was ordered to be brought up for further examination, but when the keepers entered the prison, they found him dead. He had cut his throat with a penknife, which he must have concealed very dexterously, as he was stript of every thing but his clothes the night before. There were found upon him 204l. in bank notes, three seven shilling pieces, about 3l. in silver, four silver watches, and a small pocket-book, containing two accounts and a sheet of post-paper, from which he had cut off the slip that he had wrote the draft on, a copy of which was transcribed on one end of the sheet, and part of it on the other end."

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Came on the trial of Joseph Tough, late gunner of the Prince Edward revenue cutter, in the service of the Board of Customs, and Alexander Fortay, late one of the seamen of said cutter, accused of murder, or culpable homicide, by repeatedly firing guns or muskets, on the 24th of June last, at the crew of a boat called the Shag of Ramsay, in the Isle of Man, at the mouth of the river Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by one of which shots Edward Moore, one of the seamen, received a wound, of which he instantly died. The boat was loaded with smuggled salt. The Jury unanimously found the pannels not guilty, and they were dismissed from the bar.

Military Appointments.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 6.—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Grace William Duke of Manchester, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon, his Grace this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's plantations.

Downing-street, Jan. 8.—The King has been pleased to appoint William Ann Vilettes, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jamaica, and Commander of the forces, with the local rank of General in the Island of Jamaica.

Downing-Street, Jan. 16.—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir George Prevost Bart. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Nova Scotia, in the room of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.—And to be Commander of the forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Nova Scotia only.

Col. Alexander Beatson is appointed Governor of St Helena, vice Col. Patton *resigned*, (not *deceast*, as stated by mistake in our last.)—And Lieut. Col. Edward S. Broughton, is appointed Lieut. Governor of that island.

Civil Appointments.

John Colin Dunlop, Esq. Advocate, has been appointed Assessor for the town of Paisley, in room of the late Mr Semple.

Mr William Carmichael, writer, Edinburgh, is appointed one of the Extractors in the office of James Ferrier and Walter Scott, Esqrs. Principal Clerks of Session, in room of Mr M'Leay, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

In India.—Mr John Roxburgh to Miss Benedick. At Serdhane, G. A. David Dyce, Esq. late volunteer in Lord Lake's army, to the Hon. Miss Renard, granddaughter of her Highness the Begum Somroo.—At Madras, H. Stirling, Esq. to Miss Floyer. Charles Henry Churchill, Esq. Collector at Vizagapatam, to Miss Purchas.

July 1. 1807.—At Madras, Mr J. T. O'Reilly, 3d Regiment N. C. to Miss Isabella Sarah Hunter, daughter of Andrew Hunter, Esq. late Surgeon General and President of the Hospital Board, Calcutta.

14. At Prince of Wales's Island, John Veatch, Esq. to Miss Marianne Oliphant, youngest daughter of the late Robert Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie.

Oct. 21. At Gibraltar, Capt. John Hume, to Miss Joanna Stirling, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel James Stirling, 42d regiment.

Nov. 28. At Elgin, the Rev. John Buchan, Kirriemuir, to Miss J. Ritchie, daughter of the late John Ritchie, jun. Esq.

Dec. 1. At Campbeltown, Mr John M'Lean, writer there, to Miss Margaret Telfer.

1. At Cruikstone, John Murray, Esq. writer in Stirling, to Miss Jane Buchanan, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Buchanan merchant in Glasgow.

14. At May Hall, near Inverness, Capt. Alexander Bruce, of the Stirlingshire Militia, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, youngest daughter of Peter Grant, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

14. At Glasgow, Mr Andrew Wingate, to Miss Miller.

14. At Eildon Hall, Lieut. Colonel William Sibbald, of Whiterig, 15th regiment, to Miss Mein, daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq. of Greenwells.

16. At Rutherford, Mr Stephen Smith, merchant, Berwick, to Miss Joan Brown, third daughter of Mr Andrew Brown, merchant, Melrose.

19. At Tweedmouth, James Forster, Esq. Berwick, to Miss Grieve, eldest daughter of William Grieve, Esq. of Ord House.

19. At Beckenham in Kent, John Spalding, Esq. of Holm, to Miss Mary Anne Eden, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, Esq. of Wimbledon, niece of Lord Auckland.

21. At Glasgow, Mr John Tennant, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Brown, eldest daughter of Andrew Brown, Esq. of Hillhouse.

21. At Millbank, Mr James Rankine, tobacconist in Glasgow, to Miss Janet M'Alpine, daughter of Mr Duncan M'Alpine of Millbank.

21. At Inverness, Lachlan MacGilivray, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anna Mackenzie Kennedy.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Richard Muir, of Burnbrae, to Miss Helen Craig, eldest daughter of Mr Craig, Grange.

22. At Glasgow, Dr John Baird, of Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of the deceased Richard Thomson, Esq. of that city.

25. At View Park, near Edinburgh, Mr William Witherspoon of Dalhousie, to Miss Margaret Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr Nathaniel Watson, of the Leith Glass Works, to Miss Mary Fowler, niece of James Fowler, Esq. Fortrose.

26. In the Isle of Wight, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal regiment of Malta, to Mary,

Mary, second daughter of Edward Rushworth, Esq. of Farringford Hill, in that Isle.

Dec. 28. At Woodfoot, Dr Andrew Ure, physician, Glasgow, to Miss Catharine Monteath, daughter of the deceased Mr Gavin Monteath, merchant in Greenock.

28. At Stirling, Mr James Ogilvie Gardner, to Miss Jane Graham, daughter of the deceased John Graham, Esq. of Drunkie.

29. At Airdrie, William Brown, Esq. of Longbedholm, to Miss Newall, daughter of Mr Robert Newall, in Airdrie.

James Henderson, Esq. of Bow Lane, to Miss Parker, of Islington.

Captain Philpot, Royal Navy, to Miss Christian Carstairs Whyte, only daughter of General John Whyte, of Walberton House.

Charles Mackinnon, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor Street, to Miss Sophia Burn, of Hanover Square.

Mr Hughes, to Josette, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, of his Majesty's 31st regiment.

At Biddeford, the Rev. Mr Bannister, to Miss Seton, grand-daughter of Sir Harry Seton, Bart.

James Gibson, Esq. of Cootehill, to Miss Margaret Mayne

Mr James Sharp, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Adair, daughter of the late Mr Patrick Adair, of Stewart's Wraes.

Mr John Mutter, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Rankine, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Rankine, late manufacturer there.

At Youngfield, Dumfries-shire, Captain George Brown, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Clara, third daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq. of Plumbland, Cumberland.

Jan. 1. 1808. At Edinburgh, Mr George Knight, to Miss Janet Jackson, daughter of the late Peter Jackson, Leith.

8. At Logie manse, the Rev. Patrick M'Farlane, minister of Kippen, to Miss Catharine Clason, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Clason, minister of Logie.

11. At Dalkeith, William Forlong, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Christian Otto, daughter of Mr William Otto, wine merchant in Dalkeith.

12. At Campbelton, John Mitford, Esq. to Miss Emily Street, daughter of Charles Street, Esq. of Dalentober.

13. At Haddington, Mr George Neill, bookseller, to Miss Anne Gibson, daughter of Mr Gibson, merchant there.

14. At Ayr, the Rev. James Mather, Minister of the Associate Congregation, Maybole, to Miss Agnes Goldie, daughter of Captain John Goldie, Ayr.

14. At Edinburgh, Captain Lacon, 72d regiment, to Miss Jane Stirling of Dundee.

17. At Edinburgh, William Scott, Esq. of Hampshire, Barrister at Law, to Ismene, youngest daughter of William Glendonwyn, Esq. of Glendonwyn.

25. At Maxwelltown, Paisley, James Gibson, Esq. Hampstead, to Miss Annabella Pollock, daughter of John Pollock, Esq.

25. At London, the Earl of Pembroke, to the Russian Countess Woronzow.

—. The Hon. Edward Anson, brother to Lord Anson, to Miss Ramsbottom, daugh. of Mr Ramsbottom banker in London.

26. At Tiverton, George James Riddell, Esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss Laura Wood, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wood of Tiverton.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. of his Majesty's ship Triumph, to Miss Berkley, daughter of Vice Admiral George Berkley.

At Petersburgh, Mr Ker Porter, the celebrated Panorama painter, to the Russian Princess Stabanoff.

T. Combe, Esq. of the British Museum, to Miss Gray, youngest daughter of the late E. W. Gray, M. D.

In the Isle of Man, Major Stewart, of the Royal Manx regiment, to Miss Maria Smith.

James Grant, Esq. to Helen Nixon, youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. Nixon.

At Preston, Lieutenant Wright, of the 48th regiment, to Miss Sarah Meek.

At Richmond, Captain James Sharp of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Clarissa Darell, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Darell, Bart.

John Campbell, Esq. of Poland Street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge Street.

Mr Hughes, of Golden Square, to Madame Parisot, the celebrated French dancer.

Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cooper, niece to James Cooper, of Cooper Hall, Esq.

At Bawtry, Yorkshire, William Neill, Esq. of Shaw, Ayrshire, Captain in his Majesty's 69th Regiment of Foot, to Caroline, the eldest daughter of George Spiller, Esq. Deputy Commissary General.

At Glasgow, Mr John Ure, wine merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Grace Anderson, third daughter of the late Mr John Anderson, merchant.

At Tain, Mr James Murray, Sheriff Clerk of Nairnshire, to Miss Margaret Bremner.

At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Cheyne, merchant, Aberdeen, to Miss Abigail Mackenzie, daughter of the late Rev. William Mackenzie, of Whitby.

At

At Perth, Mr Robert Morrison, to Miss M. Black.

Feb. 2. At Corntown, near Stirling, the Rev. James Logan, St Ninian's, to Miss Catherine Stewart, daughter of Mr John Stewart of Corntown.

2. At White Vale, Mr Josias Fairley, manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Mary Bogle, daughter of the deceased George Bogle, Esq.

3. At Killnochanich, Mr Finlay MacDougall, of Kintra, to Miss Mary MacDougall, third daughter of the late Dr John MacDougall of Cregganich.

5. At Falkirk, Mr George Sheriff, formerly of St Petersburgh, to Miss Margaret Bell, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Bell, merchant, Falkirk.

8. At Dumfries, Lieut. Colonel Alex. Maitland, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Catherine Currie, youngest daughter of the deceased David Currie, Esq. of Newlaw.

8. At Locherwoods, Mr Samuel Brown, Campbelton, to Miss Lilly Corson, daughter of William Corson, Locherwoods.

8. Mr George M'Haffie, writer in Wigton, to Miss Isabella Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Mr Gordon of Balmeg.

11. At Edinburgh, James M'Farlane, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Findlay, daughter of Mr David Findlay, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

12. At Girvan, Mr James M'Ewing, to Miss Margaret Maitland, daughter of the late Mr Charles Maitland.

16. At Glasgow, Patrick Doig, Esq. of Antigua, to Miss Jane Austin, daughter of the late Mr John Austin, merchant there.

Lately, at Castle Forbes, the seat of the Granard family in Ireland, Lord Rancliffe, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, and niece to the Earl of Moira.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. At Borthwickbrae, Mrs Elliott Lockhart, a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mure of Caldwell, three sons, all of whom died in a few days.

28. At Pinkie House, the Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart, a son.

March 4. At Denham Green, the Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

5. At her house, Gayfield Place, Lady Jardine of Applegirth, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. a son.

8. At Edinburgh, Lady Jamima Johnston Hope, a son.

9. At Rockville House, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. At his seat, at Highbury in Kent, in the 74th year of his age, Abraham Newland, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of England for upwards of 30 years. Mr Newland was the son of a baker in Southwark; and he owed the conspicuous situation he held in the Bank to his own perseverance and unremitting attention to his pursuits.

Mr Newland died worth 200,000l. in stock, besides 1000l. per annum arising from estates. He has disposed of it in the following manner:—

To Mr Henry Hase, now Chief Cashier—Mr Rippon, Second Cashier—Mr Attwood—Mr Bross, 500l. each as Executors.

To Mrs C——, housekeeper to the deceased, the interest of 60,000l. 5000l. in cash, the house and furniture at Highbury, and horses, carriages, &c.

To Mr Henry Hase, 230l. per annum, arising from the Broad-street annuity (money lent by Mr Newland to the parish, and when the annuity shall cease, the principal to be paid) and 700l. consols.

Mr Rippon, Second Cashier 700 Guineas
Mr Bross . . . . . 700 ditto
Mr Attwood . . . L.10,000

To each of the family of the Goldsmids, eight in number, 500l. to purchase a ring.

To the Gentlemen belonging to the Chief Cashier's Office, twenty in number, from 30l. to 100l. each, with about two exceptions.

To the porters of the Bank and Lodge, from 10l. to 50l. each; and to the domestics of the deceased's household, the like sums.

The residue of the property is left amongst the relatives of the deceased, who are in needy circumstances. Amongst them is a Chelsea pensioner, who, during the life of Mr Newland received 50l. per annum, has been left 100l. a-year. A farmer's servant at Hornsey, who did not partake of Mr Newland's bounty during his life, has been left 300l. per annum.

24. At Greenhead, Glasgow, aged 78 years, Mrs Agnes M'Naught, relict of Mr James Calland, merchant.

28. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes M'Nair, relict of the Rev. James M'Nair, minister of Slamannan.

29. Patrick Bell, Esq. of Cowcaddens.

29. At Perth, Sarah Sophia Wilson, and on the 7th Dec. William Carlyle Wilson, her brother, children of Alexander Wilson, merchant there.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Lundie, relict of the Rev. John Wood, late minister of Crookham, in Northumberland.

Dec.

Dec. 12. At Hope Park House, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary Nasmyth, sister of Robert Nasmyth, Esq. of Whitehill, advocate.

15. At Sweetbrier, in Lanarkshire, Mrs Ogle, relict of Andrew Ogle, cabinetmaker in Edinburgh.

15. At Memel, of a fever, Sir George Rumbold, Bart. formerly British minister at Hamburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr William Burrell, West Register Street. He has left a valuable museum of Natural Curiosities.

21. At Dunbar, Mrs Wilkinson, relict of the deceased Mr William Wilkinson, late in Oswaldean.

—. At Greenock, Mr James Simpson, late shipmaster, aged 76 years.

—. At Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs Shortridge, relict of John Shortridge, Esq. merchant there.

—. At Dublin, in the 105th year of his age, Mr Thomas French.

23. At Kinfauns, near Perth, in the 87th year of his age, Andrew Hall, kirk-officer, beadle, and sexton of that parish. He succeeded his father, or, in his own words, came to the *Post* in the year 1742; and it is a circumstance not only remarkable, but probably unequalled in the history of the Church of Scotland, that his grandfather, his father, and himself, held that office, in regular succession for the long period of 160 years. Andrew was originally a tailor; but, after he became an office-bearer in the church, he relinquished that trade, and became a fisherman on the Tay, working as a gardener or labourer when not employed on the water. He was distinguished by his ardent attachment to the interests of our present Royal Family. During the rebellion in 1745, having refused to paste upon the door of the kirk some treasonable advertisement, he was taken into custody by a party of the Highland army stationed at Burnfoot, and detained for several days as a prisoner. Pretending inability to read the paper, he was soon after liberated; and Andrew used, in his old age, to relate the unshaken firmness with which he bore his confinement, as well as the address by which he at last effected his escape, as no small proof of his bravery and wisdom.—He bore all the marks of a genuine gravedigger; and may be considered as the last, in this part of the country, of the old school of beadles. His uniform conduct afforded a striking proof of the effects of habit. It was his regular practice, after every funeral, to adjourn with some companions to a public house, where he spent the whole earnings of his mournful duties. Upon the interment of his first wife, which happened after an union of half a century, and after lamenting to his kindred and neighbours the irreparable loss he had sustained, he was observed, by some involuntary impulse, to bend his course to the usual place of resort; and as the occasion was no doubt doubly afflicting, he regaled himself, and revived his spirits by a double dose of the best. It is generally understood that his widow will succeed to the vacant office; but his youngest son John, now in his 63d year, who is well known, at all the country weddings in the neighbourhood, as a musician of considerable eminence, is likewise a candidate; and his pretensions, doubtless, are supported by very strong hereditary claims.

24. At Paris, Madame La Fayette. She was the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, son of Marshal De Noailles, and wife of the famous General La Fayette.

25. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of the late Robert Robertson, Esq. of Tullybelton.

26. At Montrose, aged 46, James Glegg, surgeon in the Royal Navy, son of Adam Glegg, Esq. late merchant in Montrose.

Lately, on her passage from Lisbon, the infant daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

February 10. At London, Murrough Marquis of Thomond. His Lordship was riding, attended by a groom, in Grosvenor Square, when his horse taking fright, got upon the pavement, where he fell, and precipitated the Marquis with violence into the horse way, where a waggon cart coming hastily by, one of the wheels ran over the body. He was taken into Lord Blandford's house, where he expired in about half an hour. His Lordship was in his 85th year, and was married to Miss Palmer, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, but had no issue. His Irish title, the Marquisate of Thomond, descends, with his estates, to his Lordship's nephew, Captain O'Brien.

11. At Sandhills, the Rev. John M'Millan, in the 79th year of his age, and the 59th of his ministry.

11. At Greenock, Mr John M'Kellar, merchant; and, on the 22d Feb. Mrs M'Kellar, his wife.

13. At Cartside House, Colonel Napier, of Milliken, in the 42d year of his age.

15. At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Smiton, second daughter of the late Mr Walter Smiton, painter in Edinburgh.

17. At ditto, Robert Holmes, Esq. of Belfast.

17. At Richmond, in Surry, Mrs Veitch of Elliock.

Feb. 20. At London, the Right Hon. Gerard Lake, Viscount Lake, a General in the army, Governor of Plymouth, Colonel

of

of the 80th regiment, Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and one of the Prince of Wales's Council of State. His Lordship was taken ill about three days before, (on the 17th) while attending the trial of Gen. Whitelocke, which occasioned the postponement of the trial for two days.—His Lordship eminently distinguished himself in his country's cause on the Continent, in Ireland, and, lastly, in the East Indies, where he added greatly to the glory and honour of the British name, and was created a Viscount, and raised to the Peerage on the 31st of October 1807, as a reward to which his merit justly entitled him. He was much attached to, and much esteemed by the Prince of Wales. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son (now Viscount Lake,) who was present at the dissolution of his father. His Lordship was, we believe, about sixty years of age, but his constitution was much impaired by the climate of India.

Feb. 21. At London, John Gordon M'Kenzie, Esq. surgeon in the Coldstream Guards, aged 30.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 21st year of her age, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Mrs Elizabeth Campbell Hamilton, of Dalserf and Milnburn, wife of Robert Campbell Hamilton, Esq.

24. At the manse of Torryburn, the Rev. Mr David Balfour, in the 84th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry He will long live in the remembrance of his flock.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Campbell, youngest daughter of the late David Campbell, of Belmount, Esq. writer to the signet.

26. At ditto, Mrs M'Leod, relict of the late Mr Roderick M'Leod, writer in Edinburgh.

28. At Balgay, David Anderson, Esq. of Balgay.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Oates, shoemaker.

—. At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, Bart. He served under the immortal Wolfe at the siege of Quebec.

Lately, after two days illness, Francis, the second son of Mr Matcham, by the sister of the deceased Lord Nelson; a promising youth, of 12 years of age.

At Brighton, Mrs A. M. Bennet, mother of Mrs Esten, and author of several popular novels.

Lately at Edinburgh, Miss Sibella Hutton, daughter of the late Rev. Wm Hutton, minister of the gospel at Dalkeith.

At Dundee, at an advanced age, Mr Robert Doig, manufacturer, much regretted.

At Bathgate, Mr Thomas Mair, of Pottishaw.

March 1. At the Duke of Buccleuch's House, Whitehall, London, the infant son of Lord Dalkeith.

2. At Barnagad, Argyllshire, Archibald M'Lachlan, Esq of Craigenterve.

2. At Edinburgh, Catharine, infant daughter of Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, Bart.

2. At London, universally regretted, James Colquhoun, Esq. merchant.

3. At Lochgair House, Argyllshire, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, Catharina Hamilton Charlotte Ann, only child of Humphrey Trafford Campbell, Esq. younger of Asknish, Advocate.

3. At Clifton, Mis Grace Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, of Culvennan and Greenlaw.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Edward Innes, late confectioner there.

4. At ditto, Mrs Susan Erskine, relict of Robert Campbell, Esq. of Monzie.

6. At Eastfield, near Leith, aged 63, James Bannerman, Esq. late of Canada.

6. At London, in the sixty-first year of his age, George Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire, also Baron Milton of Shrone Hill in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire. His Lordship was never married; his only sister, Lady Caroline Damer, always resided with him; his disorder was the gout, with which he had been afflicted for many years.—He is supposed to have died immensely rich, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the Hon. Lionel Damer.

7. At London, suddenly, Sir Giles Rooke, Knt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr James Knox, writer, clerk to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

9. At ditto, aged 44, Miss Agnes Home, daughter of the late John Home, Esq. of Ninewells.

11. At Bath, William Siddons, Esq. the husband of the celebrated Mrs Siddons.—Though he had been for some time infirm, his death was rather sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health. Mr Siddons was an estimable man in private life, distinguished for his probity, and an exact performance of all his duties. He had a correct taste for literature, and a ready turn for poetry, which appeared in many loyal and patriotic songs, to which, however, he was too modest to put his name. Mrs Siddons was in Edinburgh at the time, and had performed several nights, when, on receiving the melancholy tidings, she set off for Bath on the 12th.

March

March 11. At Lossiemouth, aged 89, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown.

12. At Edinburgh, Donald Campbell, Esq. of Sonachan.

13. At ditto, Mr William Murray, merchant, Canongate, aged 81 years.

14. At Walkinshaw, Miss Grace Campbell, daughter of the deceased James Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood.

15. At Parton Manse, the Rev. Archibald Glen, minister of that parish, in the 84th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry.

15. At Letham, George Henry Buchan Hepburn, eldest son of John Buchan Hepburn, Esq. of Letham.

16. At Leith, aged 17, Peter Dudgeon, eldest son of Mr John Dudgeon, merchant.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Dalmahoy, late glover there.

17. At Fyfe Place, Leith Walk, Mrs Jean Laidlaw, wife of Mr Donald M'Laine, merchant in Edinburgh.

18. At Bowbridge, aged 24, Mr Cumberland Finnie, son of Mr John Finnie, farmer at Bowbridge, very much regretted.—He was unfortunately killed by a kick of one of his work horses, while putting up his riding horse in the stable in the evening, after his return from Edinburgh.

20. At Inveresk, the infant child of Captain David Milne, royal navy.

London Bill of Mortality.

A general bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from Dec. 16. 1806, to December 15. 1807.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls	1097
Buried	1290
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls	4676
Buried	3828
Christened in the 26 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	9461
Buried	8680
Christened—Males, 9812. Females, 9604. In all,	19,416
Buried—Males, 9296. Females, 9038. In all,	18,334
Whereof have died,	
Under two years of age	5443
Between two and five	2010
Five and ten	737
Ten and twenty	581
Twenty and thirty	1160
Thirty and forty	1883
Forty and fifty	1677
Fifty and sixty	1665
Sixty and seventy	1507
Seventy and eighty	1158
Eighty and ninety	462
Ninety and a hundred	49
An hundred and one	1
An hundred and two	1

Increase in the burials this year, 896.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Mar. 4.	——	3¼ pr.	63½ 64 ½
11	——	3⅝ —	64½ ⅜
18	227	3¾ —	64½ ⅜
25.	——	— —	64½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Mar. 7.	60 72	36 44	27 34	56 60
14.	60 74	36 44	30 37	56 60
18.	60 72	36 43	32 38	50 55
28.	60 72	36 44	33 40	50 56

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Mar. 4.	37 0	34 0	32 0	32 0
11.	36 6	35 0	32 0	36 0
18.	36 6	38 0	33 0	38 0
25.	37 0	39 0	33 0	37 0

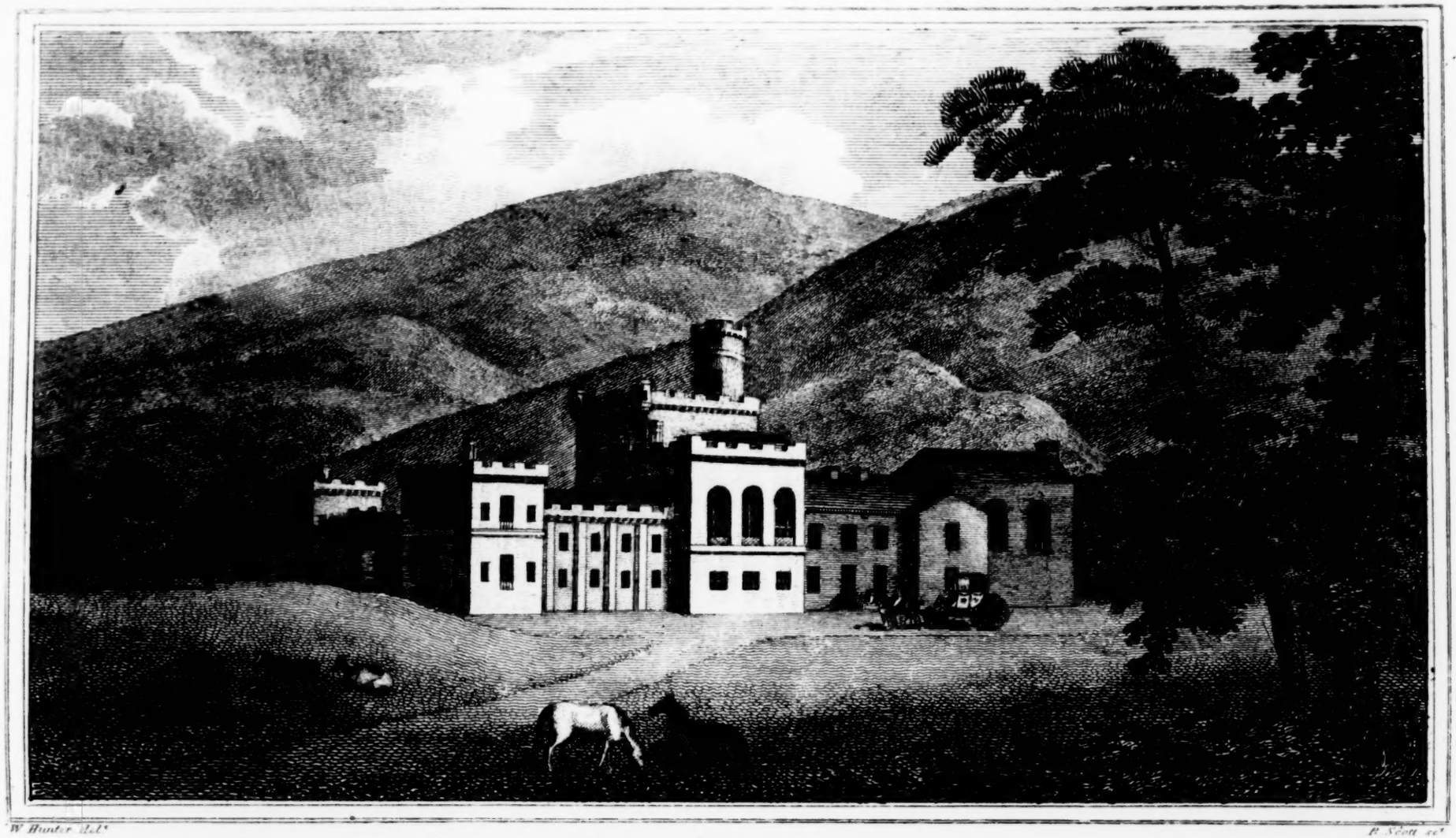
Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease and Barley Meal. Price.
Mar. 1.	250	22 21½	36	18 19
8.	260	22 21½	40	18 19
15.	180	22 21½	39	18 19
22.	240	23 22½	36	18 19
29.	160	24 23½	40	18 19

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. and *William Longbeard*, will not suit our Miscellany.

G. Wright, and *J. M. D.* are received.



W. Hunter del.t

P. Scott sc.t

DREGHORN CASTLE.

For the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Miss.y Publ.d by A. Constable & Co. 1 May 1805.